2023 KANSAS KIDS COUNT© DATA BOOK

EXPLORING *DATA* TO INFORM OUR *FUTURE*

Kansas Action for Children

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Chapter 1

Introduction

*By **John Wilson**, President and CEO, Kansas Action for Children*

WHO WE ARE

Kansas Action for Children (KAC) is a nonprofit advocacy organization working to make Kansas a place where every child has the opportunity to grow up healthy and thrive. For more than 45 years, KAC has been a resource to leaders and advocates who work to ensure a brighter future for every Kansas child.

We get leaders the information they need, serve as a resource to organizations and fellow advocates, and facilitate idea-sharing and policy solutions that promote family well-being, healthy child development, and quality education.

WHY KIDS COUNT©?

Our report is the Kansas extension of the national *KIDS COUNT© Data Book* developed by The Annie E. Casey Foundation. The national *Data Book* annually analyzes how children and families are faring in all 50 states using the most recent household data.

Similarly, the *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* expands analysis of pertinent indicators relating to kids across the state. You'll see that we've analyzed indicators in ways that give context to the Kansas landscape and dig into the core areas where Kansas needs to improve.

While this is our first *Data Book* publication in quite a while, we believe the time is right to take a deeper look at how Kansas kids are faring in economic well-being, education, and health indicators.

We've added our own touch to the data, including written analyses and opportunities upon which Kansas leaders can act to create better opportunities for kids.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The following chapters are separated based on topic. First, we examined how the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted data reporting. As you may notice, 2020 data is often not included because of challenges due to the pandemic, including issues with data collection, administrative changes, and alterations to current policies. Chapter 2 will detail how the pandemic influenced the *Data Book* and our analysis.

Before diving into the chapters analyzing economic well-being, education, and health, we also examined the demographics of Kansas children and their families.

Too often, we forget how race, income, and zip code play a role in kids' current and future opportunities. Chapter 3 gives us important context into who Kansas kids and parents are and how individuals might be differently impacted.

In Chapters 4 through 6, we get to the heart of this project: statistical analysis of how Kansas kids are faring. These indicators were selected for inclusion because they allow us to look at them holistically through trend rates, regional comparisons, racial and ethnic disparity analysis, and disaggregated data. For each indicator, we also focus on what lawmakers can do to improve outcomes.

> **" *Kansas families have had to navigate a system that works against them, yet they still somehow manage to outperform families in half of other states.* "**

Lastly, we provide you with county and state data (and data sources) so you have it at your fingertips in one place for future reference.

DATA SHOWS MUCH WORK LEFT TO BE DONE

After seeing the data, my main takeaway is that more can be done to improve the well-being of Kansas children. Not all kids have the same opportunities, whether due to their zip code, race, family income, identity, or ability. It's our responsibility as leaders and advocates to use this information to guide our actions and create policies that will provide every kid with equitable footing before adulthood.

As you'll see in Chapters 4 through 6, we are consistently in the middle of the pack compared to other states, especially among our surrounding states.

Kansas families have had to navigate a system that works against them, yet they still somehow manage to outperform families in half of other states.

Pandemic-era relief measures – the effects of which are present throughout the *Data Book* – have given us a glimpse into what is possible for families. Food assistance benefits were increased, families didn't need to stress about how to pay for their children's school meals, health coverage was more accessible, and parents had a few more dollars in their pockets from the temporarily expanded federal child tax

credit. However, with the public health emergency ending, so do those extra supports.

Imagine what Kansas could achieve if we invested in programs that make it easier for parents, caregivers, and kids to have the best outcomes possible. We could ensure every child has enough to eat for every meal, has access to affordable health care, can attend early learning programs and flourish in K-12 education, and has a stable home environment.

We have the potential to be the best state for families and kids, but we can only accomplish that by acting on issues revealed in the data.

And that's exactly what we hope to accomplish with this report. We invite you to join us in gaining an understanding of how kids are faring so we can work together to make Kansas the best it can be.

COLLABORATE WITH US

This report is not the stopping point in the discussion – it's just the beginning. While we give many recommendations on how to improve economic well-being, education, and health outcomes for Kansas kids, there are many policy solutions that we haven't listed.

We need your valuable insight into the barriers families across the state are facing – and stories of the solutions that are making a difference.

> **"** *Imagine what Kansas could achieve if we invested in programs that make it easier for parents, caregivers, and kids to have the best outcomes possible.* **"**

Collaborating with lawmakers, advocates, and everyday Kansans will enable us to get a fuller look at the well-being of Kansas kids and families.

We welcome your feedback on what's presented in the following pages so that we can further investigate the root causes driving these data trends. Send an email to the KAC team at kac@kac.org with your feedback, comments, and questions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This resource was months in the making. From the data analysis and writing to the design and data visualization, the *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* was created by a talented team of professionals at KAC. I am grateful for their tireless efforts to bring this book to life so that all of us can benefit from the straightforward analysis they've provided.

I also want to thank the many organizations that fulfilled our numerous data requests. Often, our inquiries were narrowly focused so we could bring you the facts on how kids are doing in Kansas. You can read more about our sources on page 95.

Lastly, I'd like to thank you, reader. Without individuals who are ready to use the following pages filled with facts and numbers, our efforts wouldn't have much of an impact. Help us spread the word about this resource; a digital version will be available on our website, kac.org.

Chapter 2

COVID-19 & Its Impacts on Data

The *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book*, along with other KAC data products, have been and will continue to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the height of the pandemic, data collection, dissemination, and analysis processes were all disrupted by the global health emergency.

Most significantly impacted was the U.S. Census Bureau's "American Community Survey," a primary data source for this data book. Because the Census had to pivot from regular data collection processes during the pandemic, some data lacks the normal quality compared to prior years. As a result, this *Data Book* does not include 2020 data from the "2021 American Community Survey."

Other data sources were also impacted by the pandemic, including, but not limited to: Feeding America, the Kansas Department for Children and Families, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the National Center for Education Statistics. Data from indicators impacted by the pandemic will be mentioned in Chapter 8: Sources and Methodology.

An example of an indicator missing 2020 data is Poverty seen in Chapter 4 (page 18). *(Example below.)* The indicator shows a 10-year trend from 2011-2021, but lacks 2020 data. Despite this, we continue to track the indicator and the relative ongoing trend in the data, while drawing meaningful conclusions for the economic well-being of Kansas kids regarding poverty rates.

This *Data Book* uses valuable and up-to-date data to assess the overall well-being of Kansas children and families despite data disruptions.

KANSAS CHILDREN IN POVERTY[1]
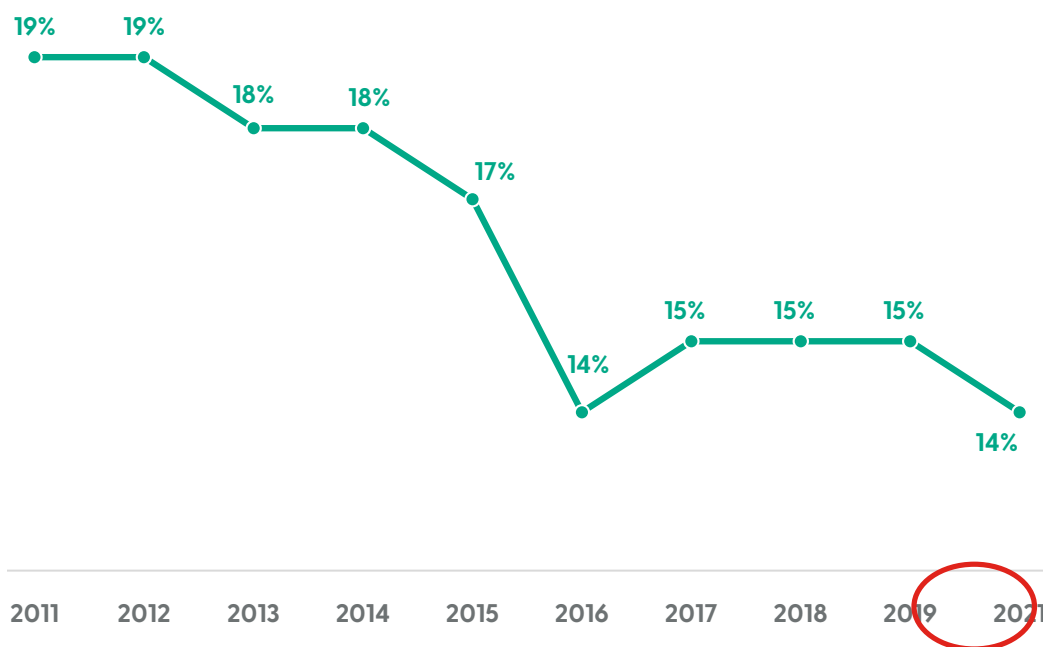
Chapter 3

Demographics

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© has been tracking demographic data since 2011. Chapter 3 is divided into two sections: Children and Parents/Caregiver demographics. Understanding the makeup of the Kansas population helps understand the context of data in this book.

This chapter includes data on the size of Kansas families while also identifying the different upbringings Kansas children may experience. Kansas has a shrinking population and is becoming more diverse in recent years.

INDICATORS

Demographics

Children

703,064 Kids

There were more than 700,000 kids age 0-17 living in Kansas in 2021, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates. We break out child demographics according to race, age group, and parental types to provide further insight.

KANSAS KIDS DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2021)[1]

134,863 (19%)

460,405 (65%)

38,652 (5%)

21,389 (3%)

4,592 (1%)

43,163 (6%)

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ Black ■ Two+ Races

■ Asian American/ Pacific Islander ■ American Indian/ Alaskan Native
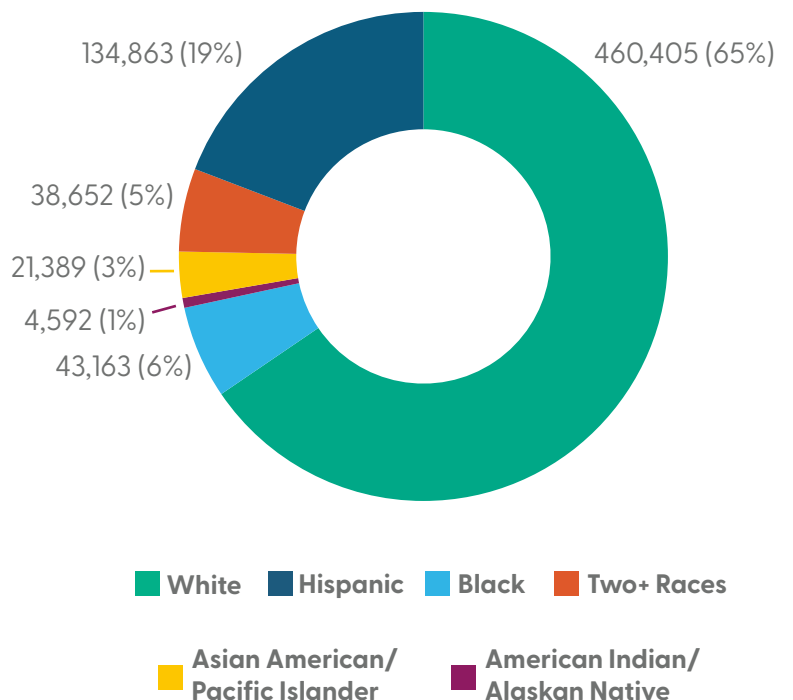
PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD (2021)[1]

24.5%

24.2%

24.0%

23.9%

24.0%

2017   2018   2019   2020   2021
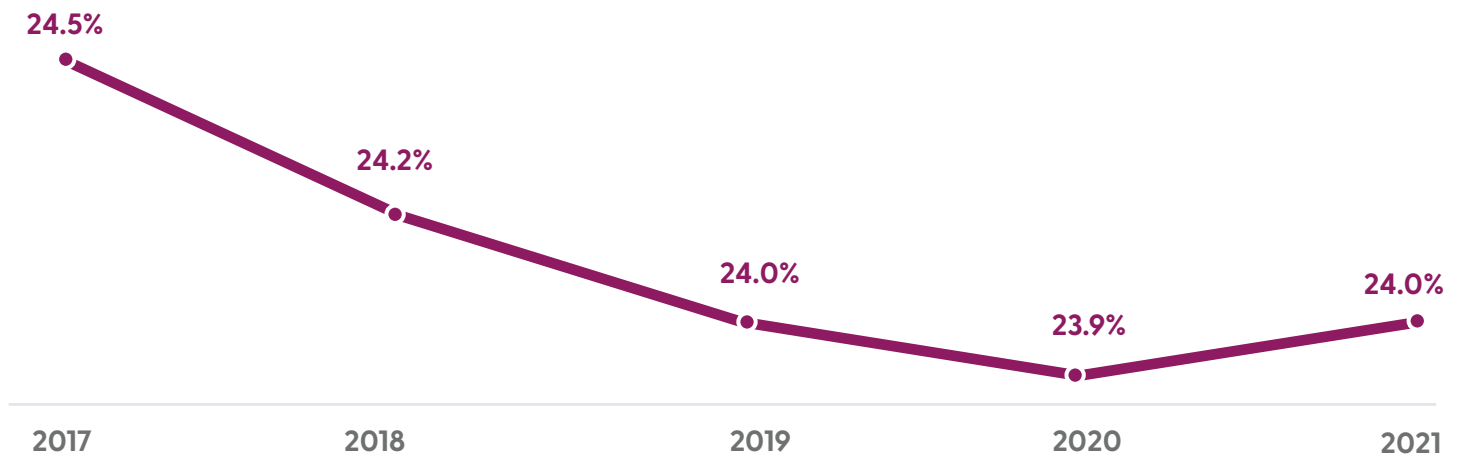
The Kansas child population has been on a steady downward trend in recent years. This is driven by the Kansas birth rate dropping from 13.6 births per 1,000 people in 2008 to 11.8 births per 1,000 people in 2021. This is a statistically significant downward trend and a factor in the makeup of the Kansas youth population.

KID POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (2021)[1]

Ages Birth to 4

178,147 (25%)

This is a decrease of 5,070 from 2020.

Ages 5 to 11

274,992 (39%)

This is a decrease of 3,204 from 2020.

Ages 12 to 17

249,925 (36%)

This is a decrease of 1,000 from 2020.

ANALYSIS

Children in Kansas have generally been about 25% of the population since KIDS COUNT© began tracking demographic data. However, the child population in Kansas has seen a slow decline over the last five years, including its lowest point in 2020 (23.9%).

The disaggregated data shows the majority of Kansas children are white (65%), but that portion has slightly declined by just over 2% since 2011. Contrasting that decline, the Hispanic youth population increased by the same percentage, growing from 17% in 2011 to 19% in 2021.

CONCLUSION

While the overall youth population in Kansas has declined over the last decade, the Hispanic population has grown during the same period. Kansas is becoming more diverse with new generations, and, if trends continue, will see one of the largest Hispanic populations in the region.

Demographics

Parents and Caregivers

KIDS COUNT© tracks parental demographic data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's "Annual County Resident Population" estimates. The parental demographics of Kansas families put into context other indicators tracking the well-being of children.

WHO CARES FOR KANSAS KIDS? (AGES 0-18) (2021)[1]

Two-Parent Care
554,000
(75.5%)

Single-Parent Care
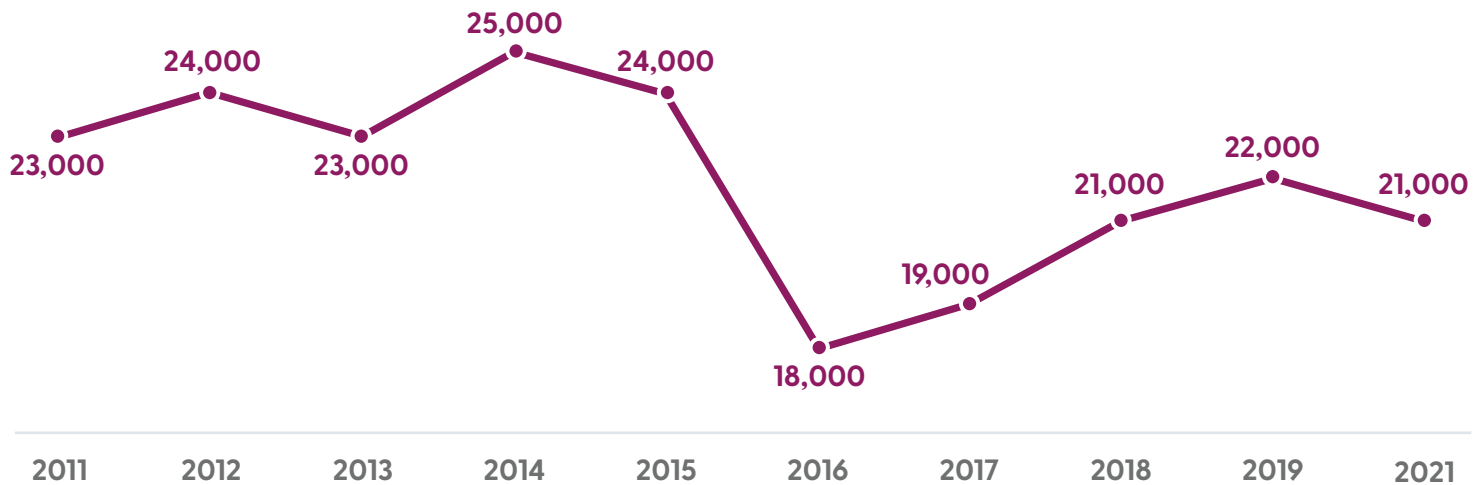146,000
(19.9%)

Kinship Care
27,000
(3.7%)

Foster Care
7,000
(1.0%)

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Family Status

This indicator is defined by the number of children in various "family-types." The Census defines "family-types" based on the number of parents or caretakers in the household. The indicator assesses "married-couple," "single-father," "single-mother," "cohabitating domestic partners," and "grandparent" as five different types of families. The indicator also includes those in "foster care" and "kinship care."

KANSAS CHILDREN IN CARE OF GRANDPARENTS[1]

23,000 (2011) · 24,000 (2012) · 23,000 (2013) · 25,000 (2014) · 24,000 (2015) · 18,000 (2016) · 19,000 (2017) · 21,000 (2018) · 22,000 (2019) · 21,000 (2021)

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS

The majority of Kansas kids have multiple caregivers, with 75.5% in either married couple or cohabitating domestic partner households, and 19.9% in single-parent homes. Also, about 3% of Kansas children are under the care of grandparents, which is about 21,000 kids. (This does not include children who are occasionally under the care of grandparents, only Kansas children who are directly cared for by their grandparents.)

The data also breaks down the types of care children receive, either from family-type or alternative care, with more than 34,000 Kansas kids receiving care from kinship or foster care services. The familial status and care of Kansas children contributes to familial income and determines eligibility for support programs, including pre-kindergarten, child care subsidies, and TANF. Tracking family status in Kansas contextualizes other indicators mentioned throughout the *Data Book* and aids in understanding trends on the overall well-being of Kansas children.

CONCLUSION

Kansas children belong to a variety of family types, showing a diverse landscape for families in the state. Tracking the breakdown of Kansas families helps pinpoint the equitable policy changes needed to decrease any gaps in children's well-being based on the type of family to which they belong.

Parental Education

This indicator tracks two aspects of parental education: the educational attainment of the "householder" and the high school graduation status of birthing mothers. The "householder" (also known as "head of household") is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as the reference person to whom the relationship of all other household members is recorded.

PERCENT OF BIRTHING MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE[1]

15.63%
14.59%
14.09%
13.19%
12.70%
12.53%
11.85%
11.67%
11.47%
10.52%

2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2021

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS
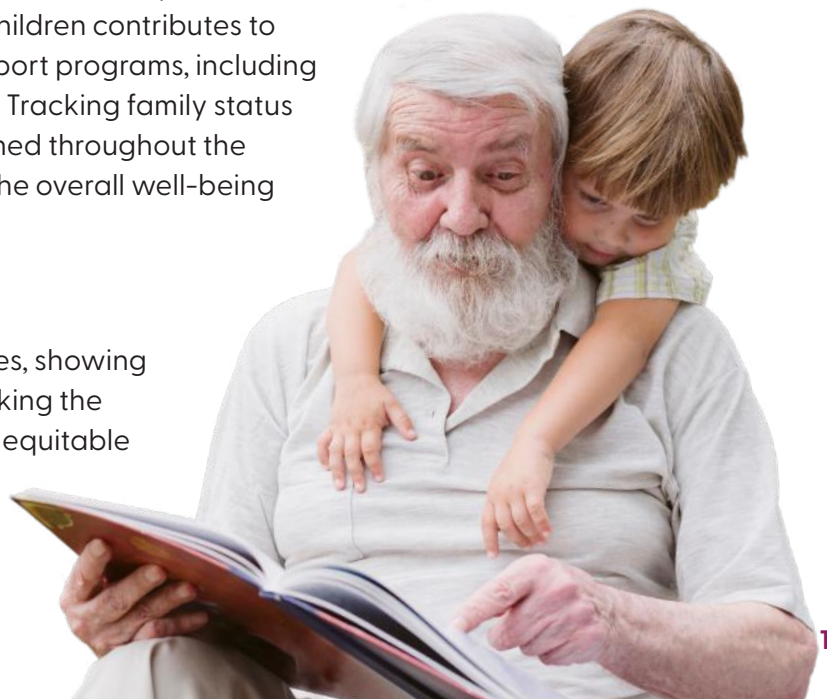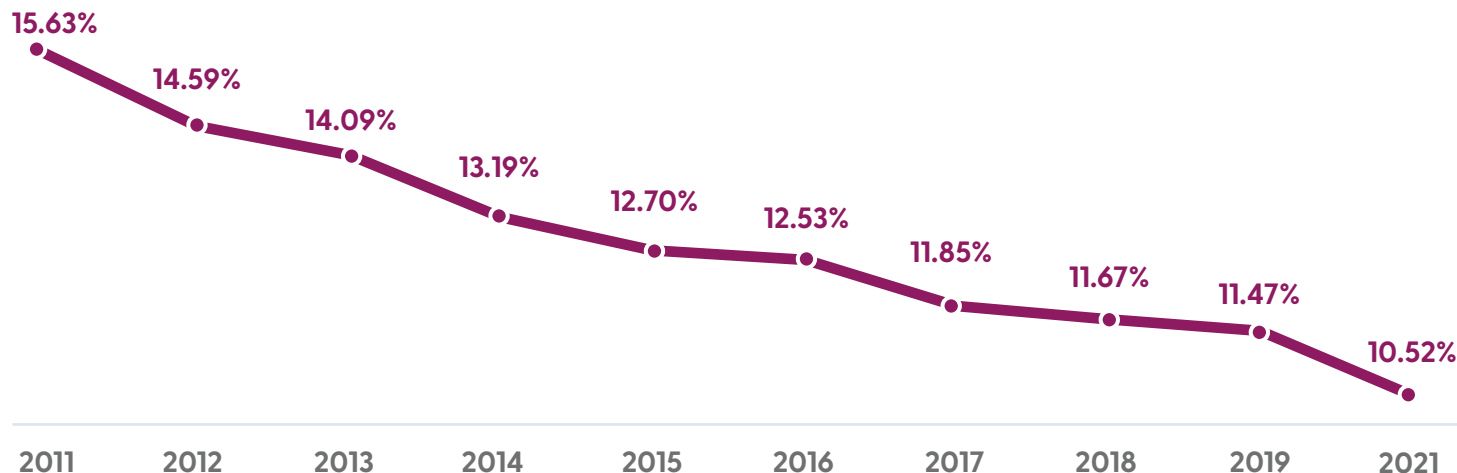
The above breakout of data shows more Kansas birthing mothers are graduating high school over the last decade, with a five-point drop in mothers without a high school degree, declining from 15.63% (2011) to 10.52% (2021).

More than 90% of Kansas children are in a household where the head of household graduated from high school. Also, 49% of householders with children have a secondary degree and 41% either have a GED or went into the workforce after high school graduation.

Children by Householder's Educational Attainment[1]					
Year	Not a HS Grad	HS/ GED	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Graduate Degree
2011	11%	47%	9%	22%	11%
2012	12%	46%	9%	21%	11%
2013	12%	44%	10%	23%	11%
2014	11%	44%	10%	23%	13%
2015	11%	43%	10%	22%	13%
2016	10%	43%	11%	23%	13%
2017	10%	42%	11%	22%	14%
2018	12%	40%	11%	24%	14%
2019	10%	41%	11%	23%	15%
2021	9%	41%	9%	23%	17%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.
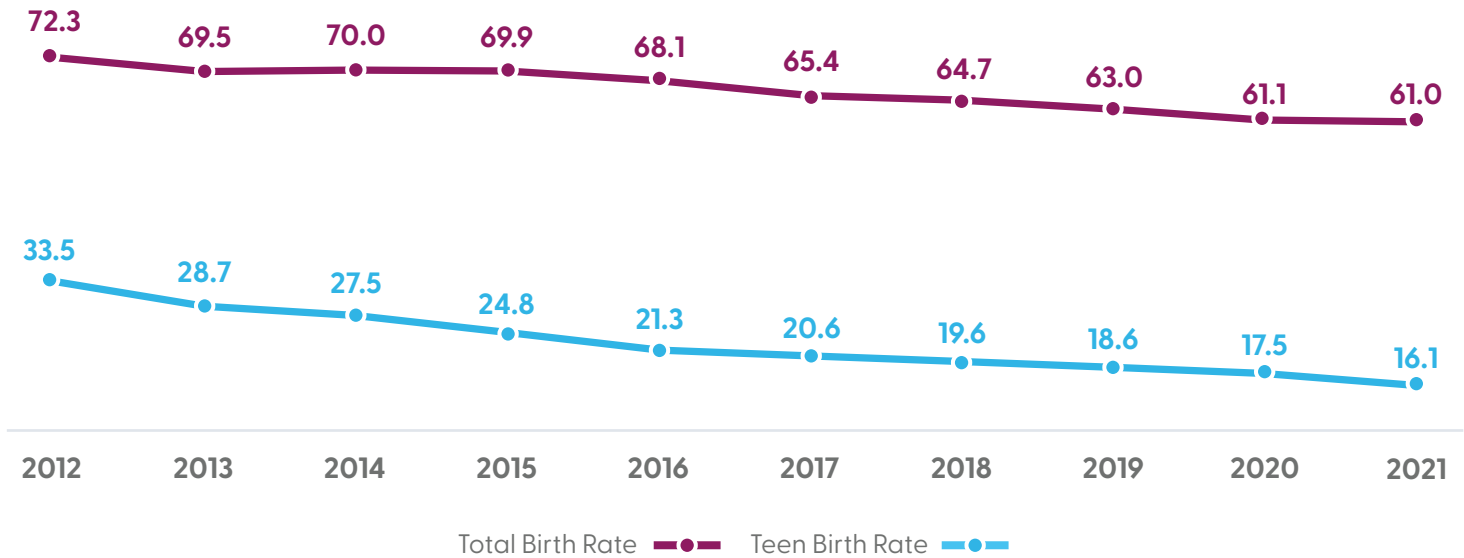
CONCLUSION

Investment in higher education increases educational attainment for future parents, providing better academic outcomes for their children later on in life.

Birth Rates

This indicator examines the number of births to all females in Kansas and births to teenagers 15 to 19 years old, portrayed as a rate per 1,000 females. Data reflects the mother's place of residence, which is not necessarily the place where they gave birth. Trends in birth rates provide information illustrating the changing demographics and population makeup in the state. Continued low birth rates may indicate that the population is aging; sustained high birth rates may predict a younger population.

TOTAL AND TEEN BIRTH RATES IN KANSAS (RATE PER 1,000)[1]

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Birth Rate	72.3	69.5	70.0	69.9	68.1	65.4	64.7	63.0	61.1	61.0
Teen Birth Rate	33.5	28.7	27.5	24.8	21.3	20.6	19.6	18.6	17.5	16.1

Total Birth Rate ●   Teen Birth Rate ●

ANALYSIS

The data shows two downward trends, with the overall birth rate decreasing by 11 points, from 72.3 (2012) to 61.0 (2021). This means that for every 1,000 females of childbearing age, there has been a noticeable decline in the number of children females are having. The teen birth rate also decreased from 33.5 (2012) to 16.1 (2021) births per 1,000 teen mothers ages 15-19.

The 11-point drop in the overall birth rate over the last decade correlates with declining populations in rural and Western Kansas as the state struggles with an aging and shrinking populace. Other factors, such as the desire of the number of children, the timing of planned pregnancies, and economic and health stressors, also provide context to birth rate trends.

On the other hand, a decline in teen birth rates is a positive sign, with Kansas reducing this rate by 17.4 points in the last decade, beating the national average over the same period (about 14 points).

CONCLUSION

The overall birth rate in Kansas is declining, which likely contributes to a shrinking populace. This will impact population-based indicators in Kansas' near future. However, the data also shows that birthing mothers are older than before, as the teen birth rate continues to decline. Contextual monitoring of this indicator will be important for Kansas in the years to come, especially as the state's population may continue to decline if mostly reliant on birth rates rather than other reasons for population growth like inward migration.

Chapter 4

Economic Well-Being

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© relies on economic-based indicators to provide a quality assessment of how Kansas children and their families fared financially in recent years.

This chapter explores the different options lawmakers have to improve economic situations for Kansas families. Various governmental assistance programs and enrollment opportunities exist, but policy change is needed to encourage more support. Chapter 4 puts into context where Kansas children are financially and provides recommendations on how the state should support families.

INDICATORS

Poverty

Poverty is the estimated percentage of children under 18 years old who live in families below 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. This indicator also includes children who are between 100-149%, 150-199%, and above 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking poverty metrics in Kansas is critical to understanding the well-being of children and families throughout the state. Using the U.S. poverty threshold allows Kansas children and families to be categorized based on their economic status, incorporating employment and income into the calculation.

KANSAS CHILDREN IN POVERTY (UNDER 100% FPL)[1]
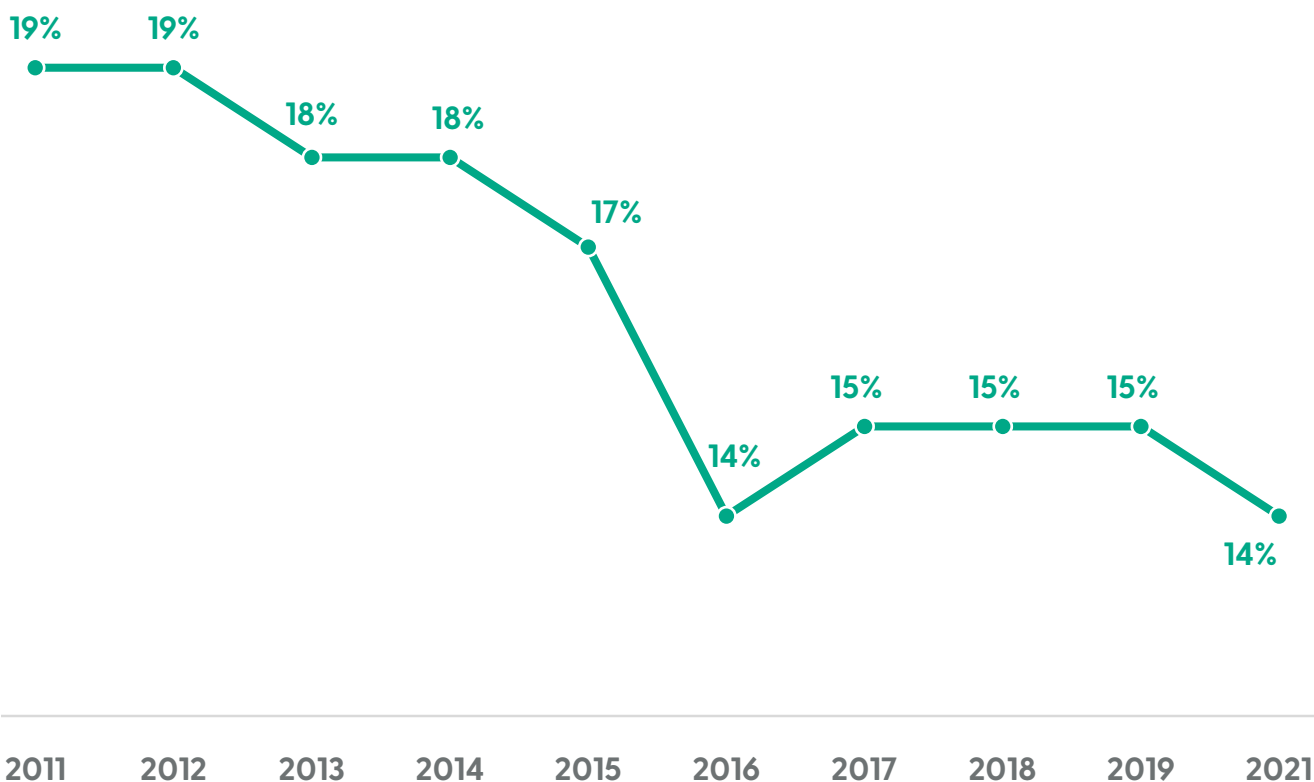
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
19%	19%	18%	18%	17%	14%	15%	15%	15%	14%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS

Poverty among Kansas kids has been on a downward trend since 2011, with the lowest rate for children ages 0-17 within the last decade being 14% in 2021. The state has seen two rapid declines in the last decade (2015-2016 and during the COVID-19 pandemic where pre-pandemic levels were around 15%). The estimated 5% reduction in poverty since 2011 is a positive sign for Kansas children and families.

However, improvement is still needed with more than 35% of children remaining below 200% of the federal poverty threshold, which, in 2021, was $53,000 for a family of four. With more than one-third of the child population under 200% of the federal poverty threshold, Kansas children and families remain at risk, especially during times of economic downturn when families are at a higher risk of slipping back into poverty.

CONCLUSION

The downward trend in poverty rates in Kansas is good news, yet when looking at other indicators of family well-being, it's clear that too many Kansas kids and families still struggle to meet their basic needs. Improving eligibility for income supports, increasing the minimum wage, and reducing the burden of medical costs will help reduce poverty in the state.

POVERTY STATUS OF KANSAS KIDS (2021)[3]

64%

11%

11%

14%

- 🟥 Under 100% FPL
- 🟦 100% – 149% FPL
- 🟪 150% – 199% FPL
- 🟩 200% FPL and Above
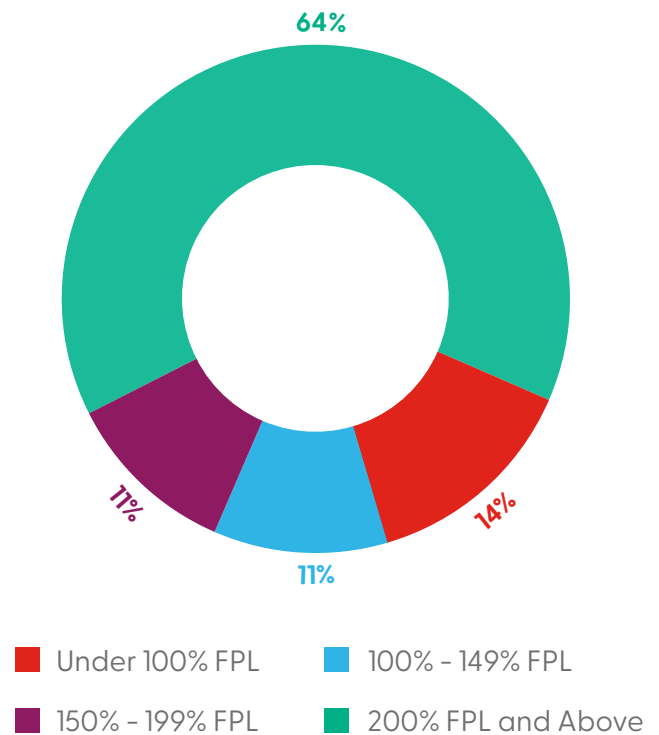
In 2021, federal poverty level (FPL) guidelines for a family of four were:

- **Under 100% FPL:** $0 – $26,499
- **100% – 149% FPL:** $26,500 – $39,749
- **150% – 199% FPL:** $39,750 – $52,999
- **200% FPL and above:** $53,000+

POLICY POINT

Implement a state child tax credit so Kansas families can meet their immediate financial obligations, whether it is affording housing, food, medical services, or child care.

Parental Employment

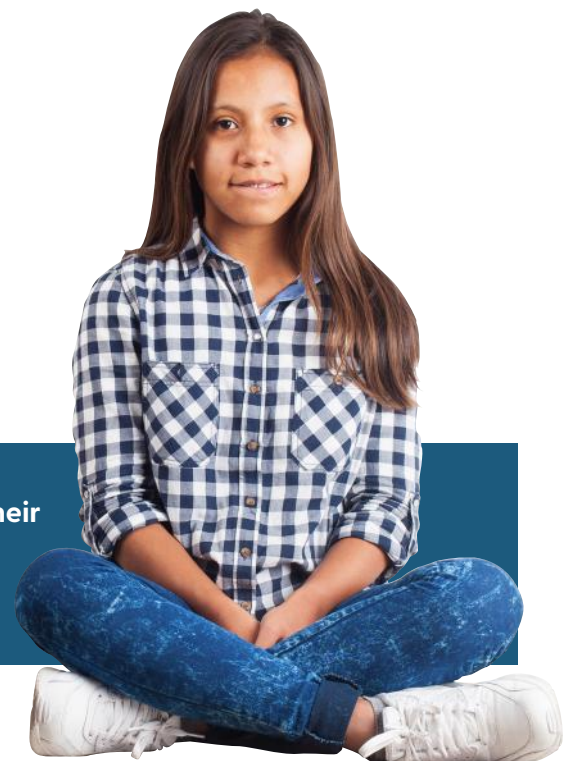**Parental employment is the percent of all children under 18 living in families where at least one parent has "regular, full-time employment." KIDS COUNT© defines "regular, full-time employment" as an individual working at least 35 hours a week for 50 weeks in a calendar year.**

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Employment statistics for Kansas families help describe the overall economic well-being of Kansas children. The number of families with full-time, regular employment is one of the first indications of a healthy economic environment where children can thrive. Fluctuations in this indicator provide useful context for the development of policy solutions.

KANSAS KIDS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH PARENTS WHO HAVE SECURE EMPLOYMENT[1]
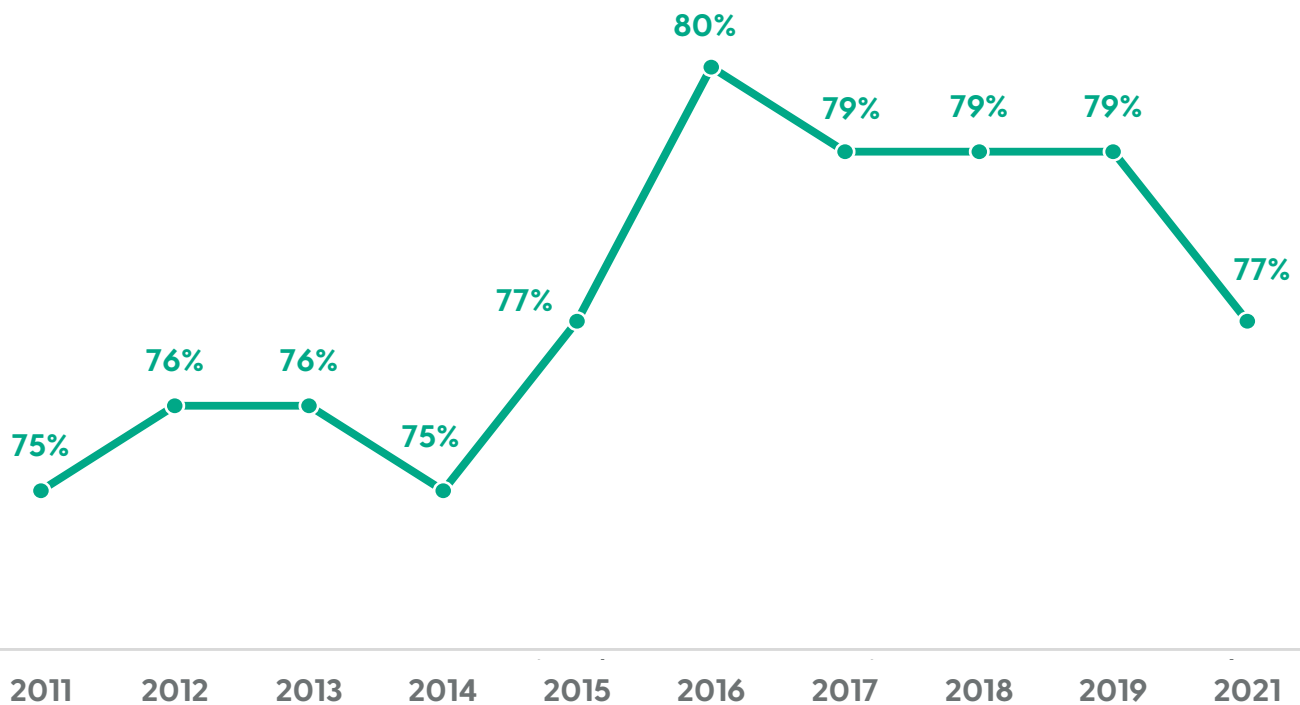
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
75%	76%	76%	75%	77%	80%	79%	79%	79%	77%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF SECURE EMPLOYMENT AMONG PARENTS (2021)[1]

Kansas	**77%**
United States	**71%**
Nebraska	81%
Iowa	79%
Colorado	76%
Missouri	74%
Arkansas	70%
Oklahoma	70%
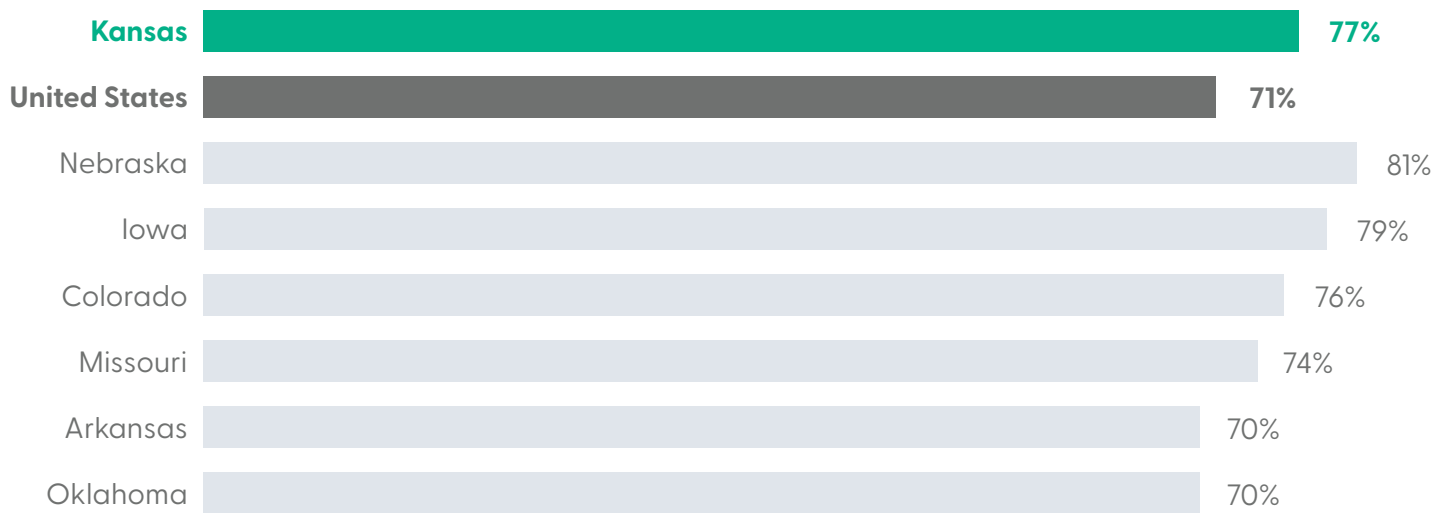
ANALYSIS

Stable and secure employment is one of the most critical aspects of family success. Current data shows 77% of children in the state are living in households where at least one parent maintained employment throughout the year. Unfortunately, while this indicator was on a positive trend in the early 2010s, the number of securely employed parents stagnated between 2016-2019, with declining trends as the state moves beyond the COVID-19 pandemic.

Kansas remains above the national average in parental employment (77% in 2021) and is largely ahead of its regional neighbors, ranking third amongst comparable states in the Midwest. The security of Kansas' parental employment is a high mark for the state, despite the recent two-point downturn.

CONCLUSION

Even with the slight decline in this indicator during the COVID-19 pandemic, Kansas remains near the top in parental employment compared to its neighbors. Children and families in the state benefit from a secure employment environment and have maintained a high overall percentage over the last decade. More parents could enter the workforce if child care was more accessible and affordable.

POLICY POINT

Investing in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program and **increasing access to quality, affordable, and stable child care** will allow more families to seek and maintain full-time employment, increasing the workforce by ensuring parents can get to work.

State and Family Household Median Income

Median family income (MFI) is the household income of families, of which 50% of households exceed and the other 50% fall below. This indicator also defines the state median income (SMI), which is the median household income (MHI) broken down into household size at the end of each federal fiscal year. SMI is determined by the federal Administration for Children and Families.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Income statistics are a crucial part of determining eligibility for government assistance. Family support programs are based on income eligibility standards, where states determine eligibility through measures including MFI, MHI, and SMI. An example is the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program, available for children below 250% of the federal poverty threshold or 85% of the SMI. Tracking household income statistics allows us to understand who is eligible for support programs and determine the overall economic well-being of Kansas children and families.

KANSAS MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME & STATE MEDIAN INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE[1]
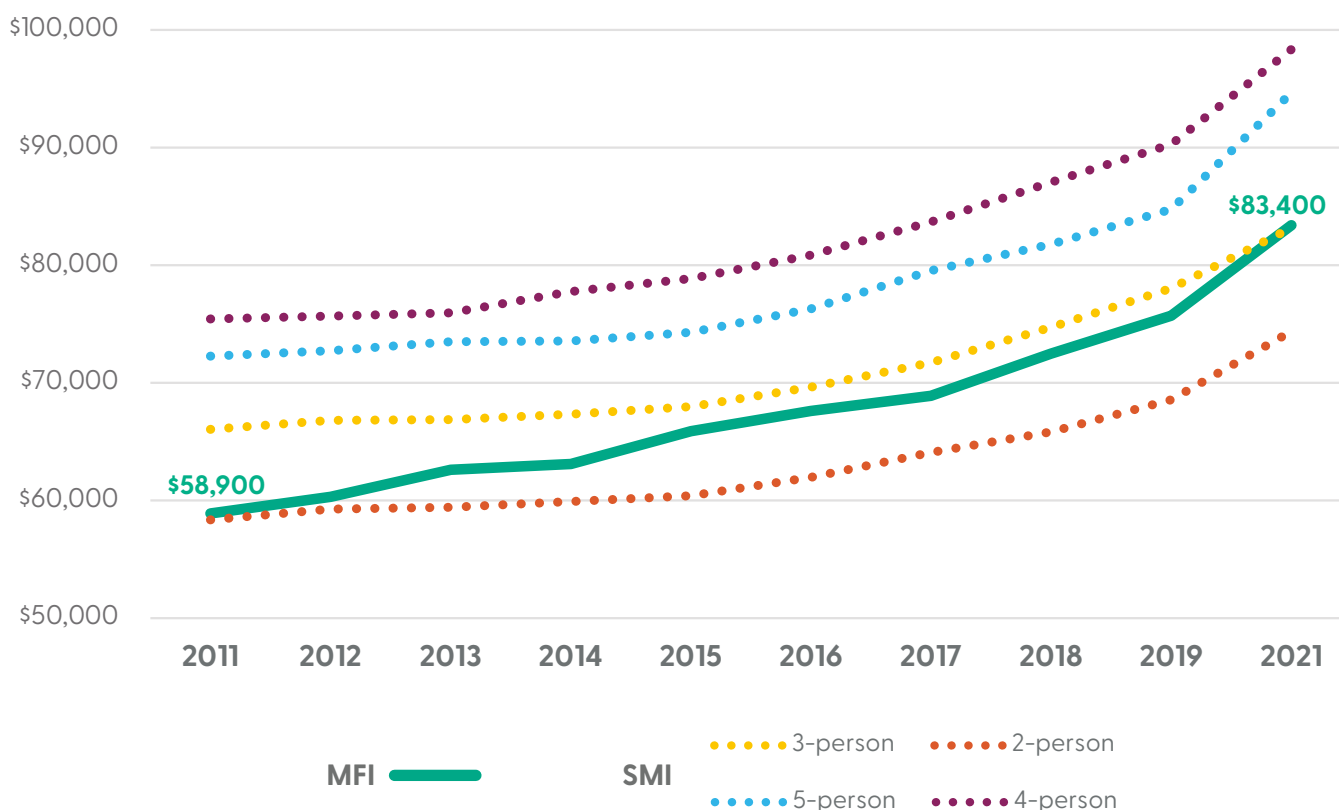
Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

KANSAS MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2021)[1]

Asian American/ Pacific Islander
$102,100

White
$93,700

Two+ Races
$63,400

Hispanic
$55,100

Black
$50,600

American Indian/ Alaskan Native
$32,400

ANALYSIS

Median family income (MFI) in Kansas has been on an upward trend since 2011, increasing from $58,900 (2011) to $83,400 (2021). However, the indicator varies extensively by race, with the lowest (American Indian/Alaskan Native) at $32,400 and the highest (Asian American/Pacific Islander) at $102,100, a difference of $69,700. The largest demographic (white) had an MFI of $93,700 on average, making it the second highest in the state.

The average Kansas family is between three to four people, with many Kansas families earning between $83,000 and $98,000, based on the SMI in 2021. When comparing the SMI to the disaggregated data from MFI, we can see worrisome gaps between non-white or Asian populations and other demographics in the state. Black, American/Alaskan Native, Hispanic, and multi-racial families are all below the state median income for families, showing a distinct gap between races in Kansas.

CONCLUSION

Economic racial equity in Kansas remains a challenge, and the findings for this indicator show a sizable gap between demographic groups throughout the state. Increasing the minimum wage and strengthening the child care system will help close the income gap between race and ethnic groups in Kansas.

POLICY POINT

College-educated Kansans are more likely to have higher incomes. Kansas must help families invest in their child's future and build wealth by offsetting the growing cost of higher education through establishing a state-sponsored children's savings account program. Also, raising the minimum wage can ensure Kansans can meet their families' basic needs, achieve financial security, and avoid being pushed into poverty.
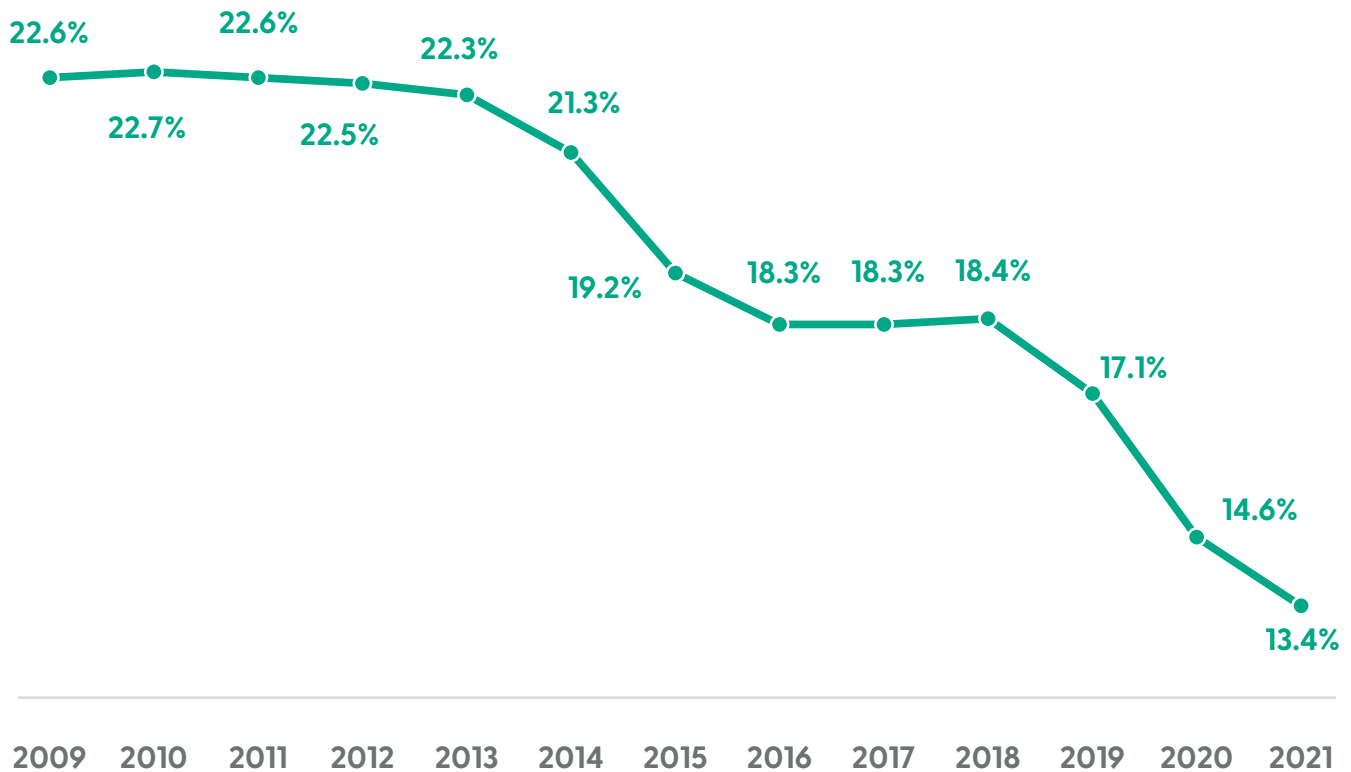
Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is the percentage of children under age 18 living in "food insecure" households. "Food insecure" is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Food insecurity is a key metric to understanding the economic security of children and their families, as it may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods.

FOOD INSECURITY IN KANSAS FOR THOSE UNDER 18[5]

Line graph showing food insecurity percentages by year:
- 2009: 22.6%
- 2010: 22.7%
- 2011: 22.6%
- 2012: 22.5%
- 2013: 22.3%
- 2014: 21.3%
- 2015: 19.2%
- 2016: 18.3%
- 2017: 18.3%
- 2018: 18.4%
- 2019: 17.1%
- 2020: 14.6%
- 2021: 13.4%

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF FOOD INSECURITY AMONG CHILDREN (2021)[5]

Kansas	**13.4%**
United States	**12.8%**
Iowa	9.4%
Colorado	10.5%
Nebraska	12.0%
Missouri	12.8%
Arkansas	19.1%
Oklahoma	19.1%
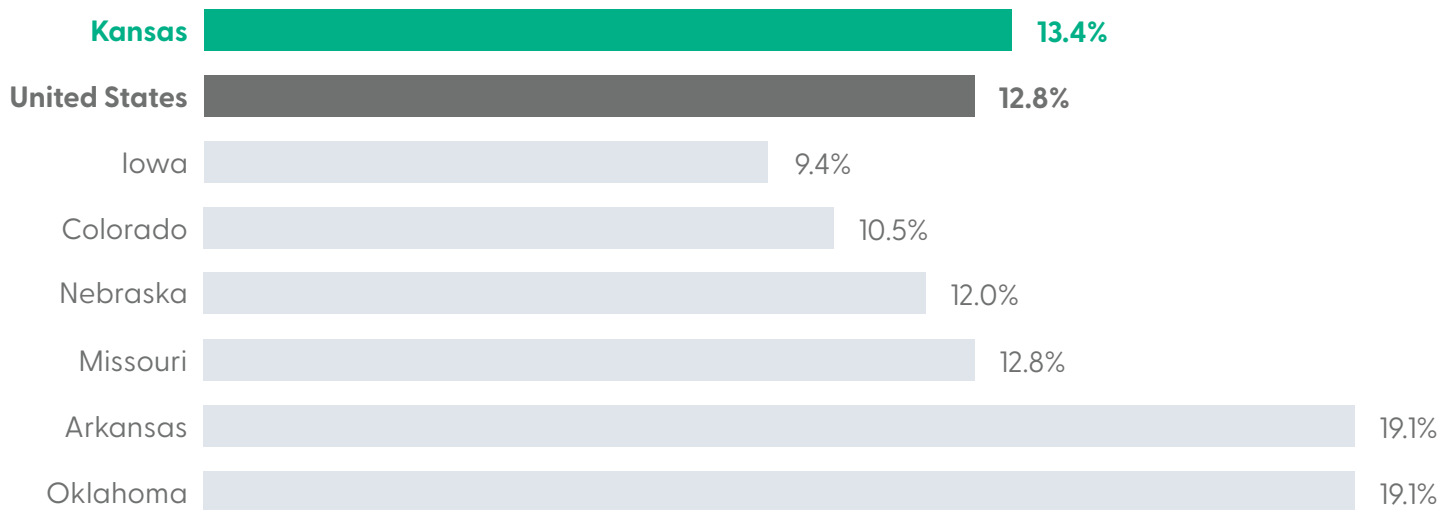
ANALYSIS

Food insecurity is on a downward trend in Kansas, dropping from 22.6% (2009) to 13.4% (2021), a 9.2% change. Pandemic-era relief measures likely contributed to the sharp decrease in childhood food insecurity from 2019 to 2021. Waivers allowing schools to serve free meals to all children without requiring income eligibility screening; emergency allotments that allowed households on food assistance to see a boost in their grocery budgets; increased fruit and vegetable allowances in the WIC program; and the increased federal Child Tax Credit all supplemented families' ability to put food on the table.

Kansas remains on par with the national average (12.8% in 2021), while ranking towards the middle of comparable states in the region.

CONCLUSION

Data used in this indicator were from the second year of the pandemic, during which many programs were continued to help alleviate families' financial pressures. These programs, however, were suspended in later years.

Kansas can build on what pandemic-era relief measures achieved. Investment in and increased access to SNAP and Free and Reduced-Price Lunches can continue the downward trend in food insecurity in Kansas. As the Legislature continues to assess increased restrictions to food assistance programs, monitoring this indicator is crucial to ensuring food insecurity continues to decline among Kansas children.

POLICY POINT

Ensuring that every eligible household can access family supports like SNAP and increasing all students' access to healthy school meals would help lower food insecurity in Kansas.
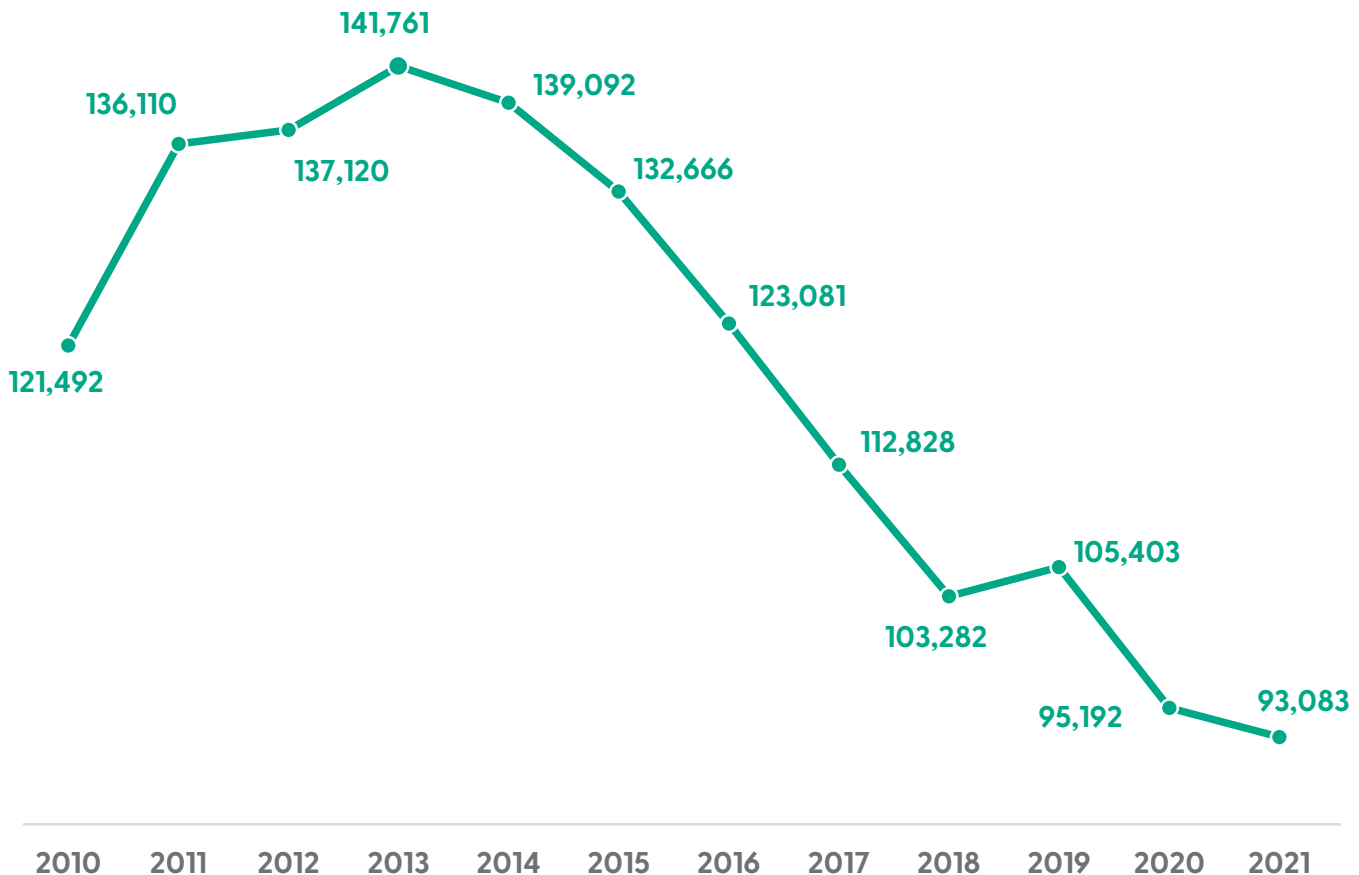
SNAP Enrollment

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enrollment is the average monthly enrollment of children in the Kansas Food Assistance Program. The monthly number is the average of the 12 monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of the state fiscal year.
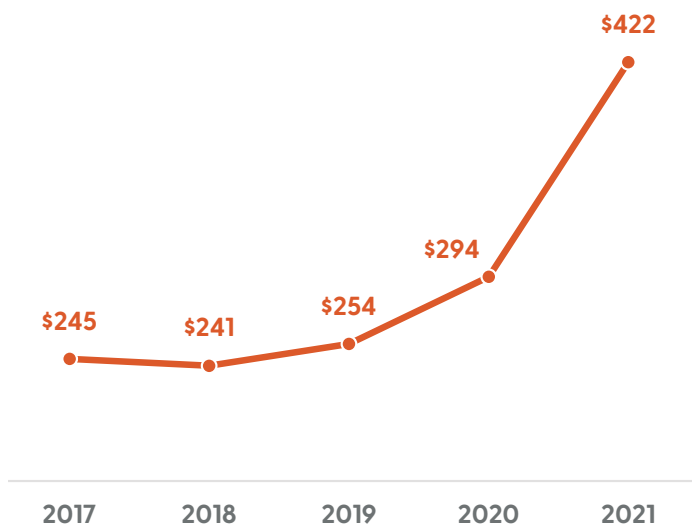
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

SNAP enrollment is an indicator that tracks children and families with a household income at or below 130% of the federal poverty threshold, as only Kansans in that demographic are eligible for the program. SNAP is an effective and crucial anti-hunger, anti-poverty program that helps improve access to groceries for Kansas kids and families.

NUMBER OF KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN SNAP (MONTHLY AVERAGE)[10]

Year	Enrollment
2010	121,492
2011	136,110
2012	137,120
2013	141,761
2014	139,092
2015	132,666
2016	123,081
2017	112,828
2018	103,282
2019	105,403
2020	95,192
2021	93,083

AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT FOR KANSAS HOUSEHOLDS ENROLLED IN SNAP (2021)[10]

$245 $241 $254 $294 $422

2017   2018   2019   2020   2021

$3.45 — The average cost per person, per meal for individuals who received food assistance benefits in 2021.[10]

$778 — The average monthly household food cost for a family of four in 2021.[10]

ANALYSIS

Children's enrollment in SNAP has declined since 2013, shrinking from 141,761 (2013) monthly enrollees to 93,083 (2021), a decrease of 48,678 children monthly on SNAP. The decline in SNAP enrollment in Kansas can be attributed to the restrictions to the program since 2015 after passage of the HOPE Act.

The HOPE Act (Senate Sub. for HB 2258 in 2015) significantly modified eligibility to the Kansas SNAP program. Some changes include preventing the state from allowing flexibility in the maximum income eligibility for SNAP and requiring custodial parents to cooperate with child support services in order to be eligible for food assistance. Passage of the HOPE Act is recognized as the first of many changes to SNAP, as the state also saw changes in 2016 (House Sub. for SB 402), 2022 (HB 2448), and 2023 (HB 2094), all of which further hindered the program's accessibility.

The data shows SNAP enrollment is at an all-time low and continues to decline. Children in Kansas are still in need of food assistance; however, the last decade of restrictions has weakened the program's purpose.

CONCLUSION

Declining SNAP enrollment is not a sign that fewer people are eligible or the program is not needed. SNAP has been less accessible for families in Kansas since 2011, when the first set of restrictions on the federal assistance program was implemented. While food insecurity continues to decline, restrictions on SNAP stand in the way of further improvement.

POLICY POINT

Reversing state policy options that add barriers to applying for and receiving SNAP (which already has restrictive eligibility criteria) and replacing them with state policy options that make the process less burdensome for families living with low incomes can increase enrollment and help more families access the support they need to have enough to eat for every meal.
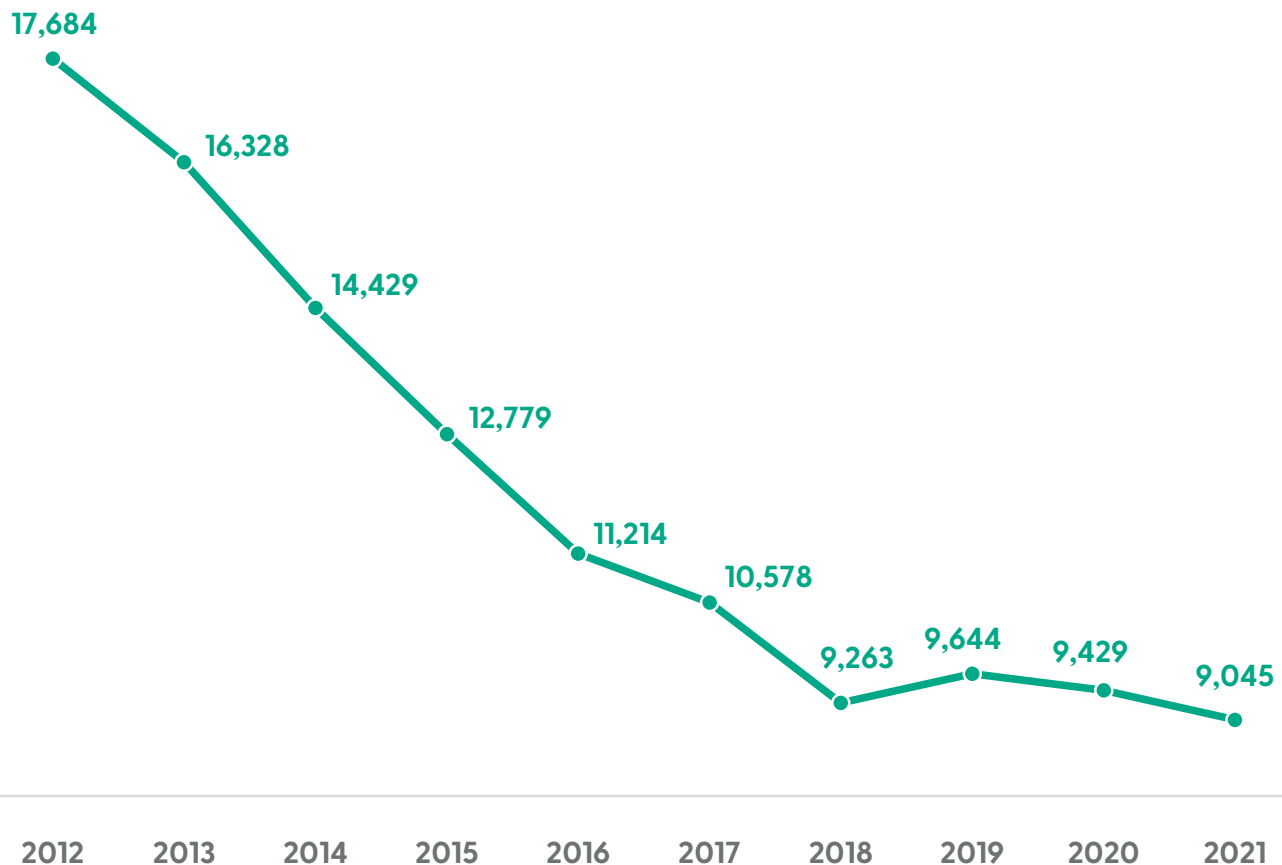
Child Care Subsidy Enrollment

Child care subsidy enrollment is the average monthly enrollment of children in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program. The monthly number is the average of the 12 monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of a state fiscal year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program helps families pay for child care costs. The program includes families who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), low- and middle-income working families, and teen parents completing school or a GED.

NUMBER OF KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM (MONTHLY AVERAGE)[10]

Year	Enrollment
2012	17,684
2013	16,328
2014	14,429
2015	12,779
2016	11,214
2017	10,578
2018	9,263
2019	9,644
2020	9,429
2021	9,045

INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES (2021)[10]

The program is available to Kansans who are:

- Families who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits.
- Low- and middle-income, working families.
- Families enrolled in approved education or training activities.
- Teen parents completing high school or obtaining a GED.

Maximum Monthly Income upon First Application in 2021	
Family Size	Tier 1: Initial Eligibility Determination
2	$3,630
3	$4,575
4	$5,520
5	$6,468
6	$7,413
7	$8,323*
8	$8,508*
9	$8,693*
10	$8,878*

The maximum allowable income as established by federal Child Care and Development Fund Plan regulations.

ANALYSIS

13% That's the percentage of eligible Kansas families (based on income eligibility levels) that received child care subsidies in 2021. There has been a steady decline in the monthly enrollment in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program, a trend across all public assistance enrollment indicators in Kansas. Enrollment has dropped from 17,684 (2012) to 9,045 (2021), the lowest it has ever been and a decrease of 8,639.

Based on the income threshold that determines eligibility, there is a stark contrast between the number of children who qualify (92,000) and the number of children who are enrolled in the program (9,045). Every child below the poverty threshold meets the initial eligibility for the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program. The decline in enrollment is not comparable to the decline in eligible children. The Legislature should remove state-imposed barriers to the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program so more children can access stable, quality child care services.

CONCLUSION

The decline in enrollment in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program is the consequence of restrictions (like the child support cooperation requirement) and disinvestment in safety net programs in Kansas. Eligibility improvements should be made to increase access for single parents and parents finishing high school or higher education programs. Improvements to the mechanics of the program for providers will also increase options for parents when there are more enrolled provider options.

POLICY POINT

Increasing access to and further investing in Kansas child care homes and centers will improve enrollment in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program. **Adding State General Fund dollars to support the child care system for parents and enhancing reimbursement rates** for providers are policy actions the Legislature can take to increase all kids' access to child care.
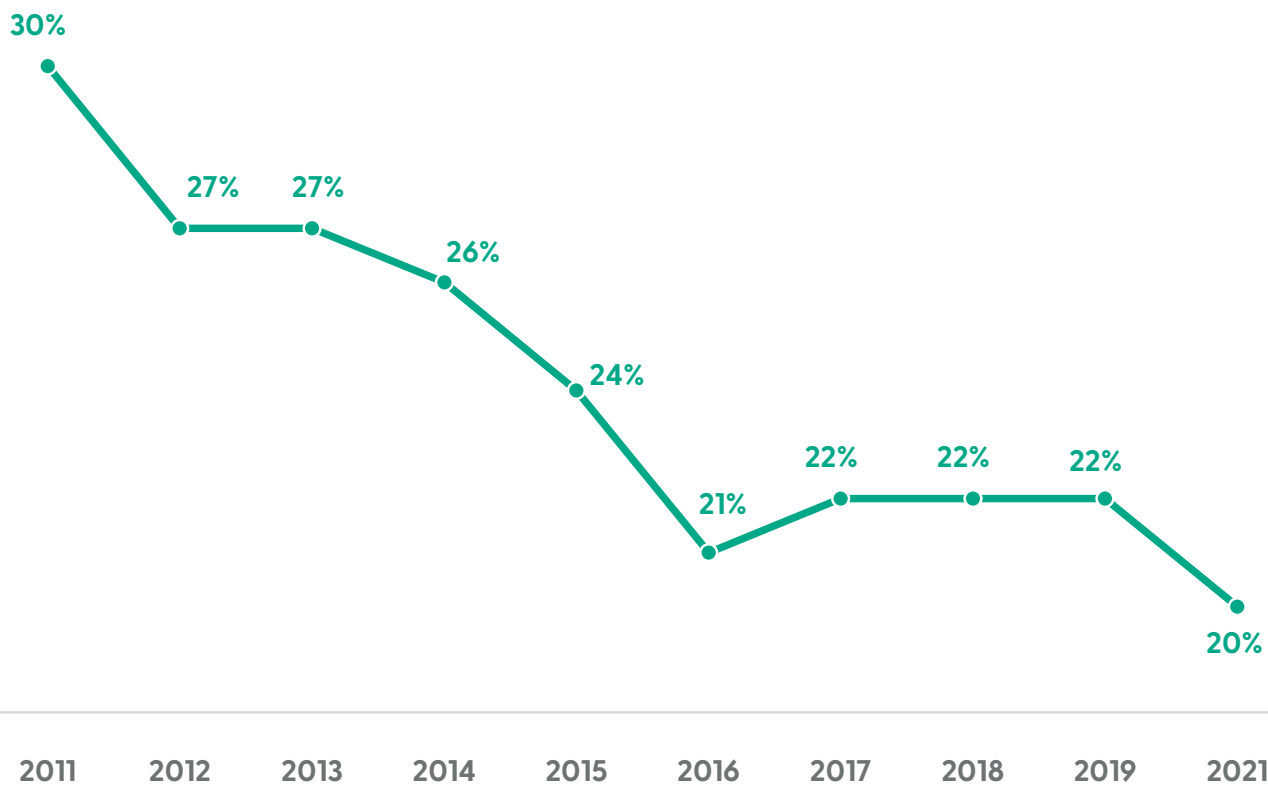
High Housing Cost Burden

The share of children living in households where more than 30% of the monthly net income was spent on rent/mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related housing expenses. The 30% threshold for housing costs is based on affordable housing research from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
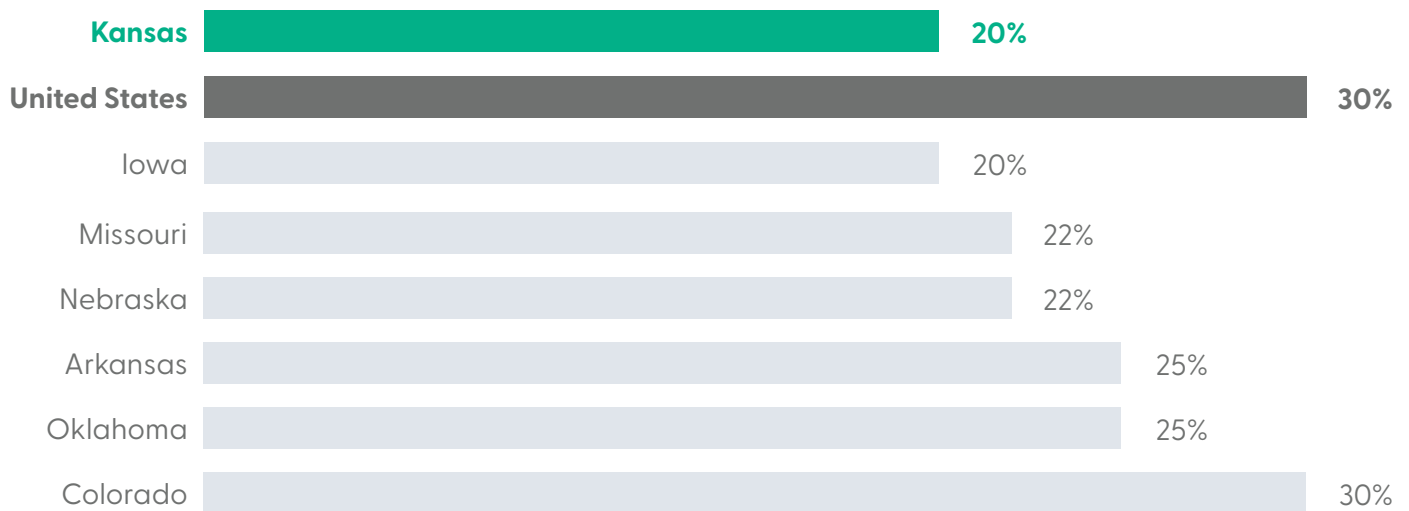
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Housing is typically one of the largest expenses that families face, especially for low-income households, and if housing consumes one-third or more of that income, families are unlikely to be able to meet their basic needs.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS KIDS LIVING IN HOMES WITH A HIGH COST BURDEN[1]

30%
27%   27%
26%
24%
21%   22%   22%   22%
20%

2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2021

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF KIDS LIVING IN HOMES WITH A HIGH COST BURDEN (2021)[1]

State	Percentage
Kansas	20%
United States	30%
Iowa	20%
Missouri	22%
Nebraska	22%
Arkansas	25%
Oklahoma	25%
Colorado	30%

ANALYSIS

The high housing cost burden in Kansas has been on a slight downward trend, dropping from 30% (2011) to 20% (2021), and is now at an all-time low. Kansas children and families benefit from the decline, as 76,000 fewer children live in households with a high housing cost burden than a decade ago.

However, 139,000 children still live in housing that cost 30% or more of their family's income, creating volatile financial situations for the families involved.

CONCLUSION

Kansas must target policy solutions for families with a high housing cost burden through reinstating the Homestead Property Tax Credit for renters. Housing remains one of the most expensive costs for families, and investing in those who are the most disadvantaged will improve the overall well-being of Kansas children.

POLICY POINT

Address high property taxes and their impact on increasing rental costs by reinstating the Homestead Property Tax credit to renters. Allowing municipalities to institute inclusionary zoning, rent control, and other renter protections would help increase affordability, which is particularly important for youth aging out of foster care, young families, and households that fall on hard times.
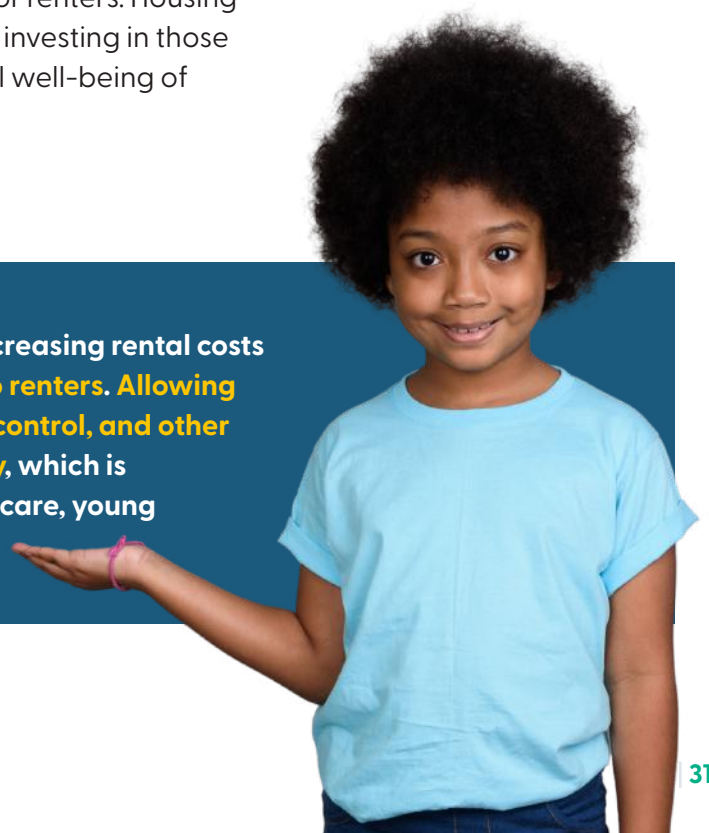
Chapter 5

Education

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© incorporates education-based indicators to assess whether children in Kansas are achieving academic success and how the state can improve any negative trends identified in the data.

Chapter 5 includes data on the enrollment in school-based support programs and the performance of children in school. The data in this chapter can be used to begin discussions on how to improve educational outcomes for children, including recommendations for early learning opportunities.

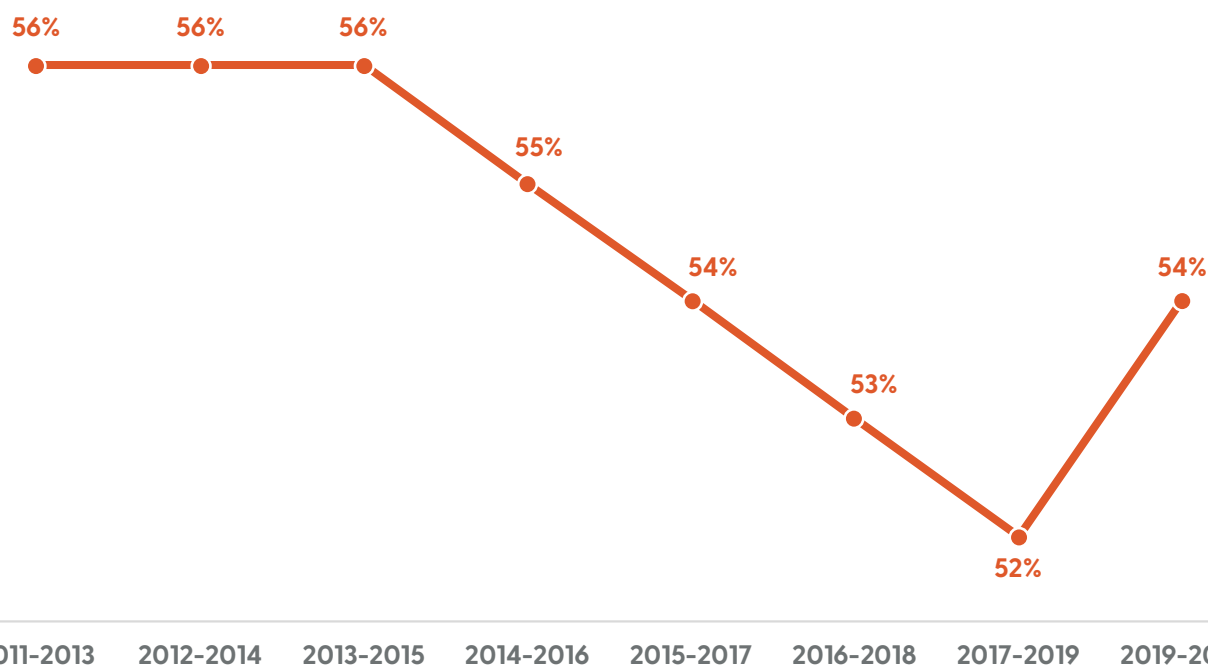## INDICATORS

Enrollment in School

This indicator is the share of children ages 3 to 4 who are not enrolled in school, like nursery school (as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau), preschool, or kindergarten. Due to the small sample size, the data sets are pooled into three-year averages of the one-year American Community Survey responses to increase the accuracy of estimates.

The Census defines "nursery school" and "preschool" as any grouping of classes or institutions providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking enrollment metrics is critical to assessing the availability and usability of early childhood services for Kansas children and families. Enrollment for children ages 3 to 4 in a school setting connects to other metrics in early childhood, including child care subsidies, Head Start enrollment, and educational proficiency.

PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG KANSAS CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL[1]

2011–2013	2012–2014	2013–2015	2014–2016	2015–2017	2016–2018	2017–2019	2019–2021
56%	56%	56%	55%	54%	53%	52%	54%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BREAKDOWN OF KANSAS 3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS (2021)[1]

**54% Are Not
in School**

**30% Are in
Public Programs**

**16% Are in
Private Programs**

Among the Kansas 3- and 4-year-olds who attend early learning programs (35,714), around two-thirds (23,727) are enrolled in programs offered by a local public elementary school, while the other one-third (11,987) attend programs in private centers.

ANALYSIS

The percentage of young children not in school hasn't changed significantly in the past decade, with 54% of Kansans ages 3 to 4 not enrolled in school from 2019-2021. The recent set of data shows an increase after a prior decline. During 2013-2019, enrollment of young children not in school decreased by four percentage points, from 56% (2013-2015) to 52% (2017-2019).

The data shows that over 43,000 young children are not in formal education settings. Whether at home with a parent or in a care setting outside of the home, early childhood education is important for the positive cognitive, behavioral, and attitudinal development that children need to be successful later on. Kansas should ensure there are enough openings in child care, preschool, and full-day kindergarten so that every family has the option for these services.

CONCLUSION

Enrollment in early childhood development programs is important for long-term success for Kansas children. Every year a child's education is delayed, the number of opportunities to maximize a child's learning potential decreases.

There may be many reasons why parents aren't enrolling their children in early learning programs, such as cost, scheduling, or family preference. Some children outside of formal group settings receive quality care and learning opportunities. But Kansas needs to increase access to quality preschool for all Kansas children.

POLICY POINT

Budget increases in child care services (including funding for nursery or preschool, full-day kindergarten, and pre-kindergarten or at-risk programs) can increase the number of young children enrolled in early childhood school programs.
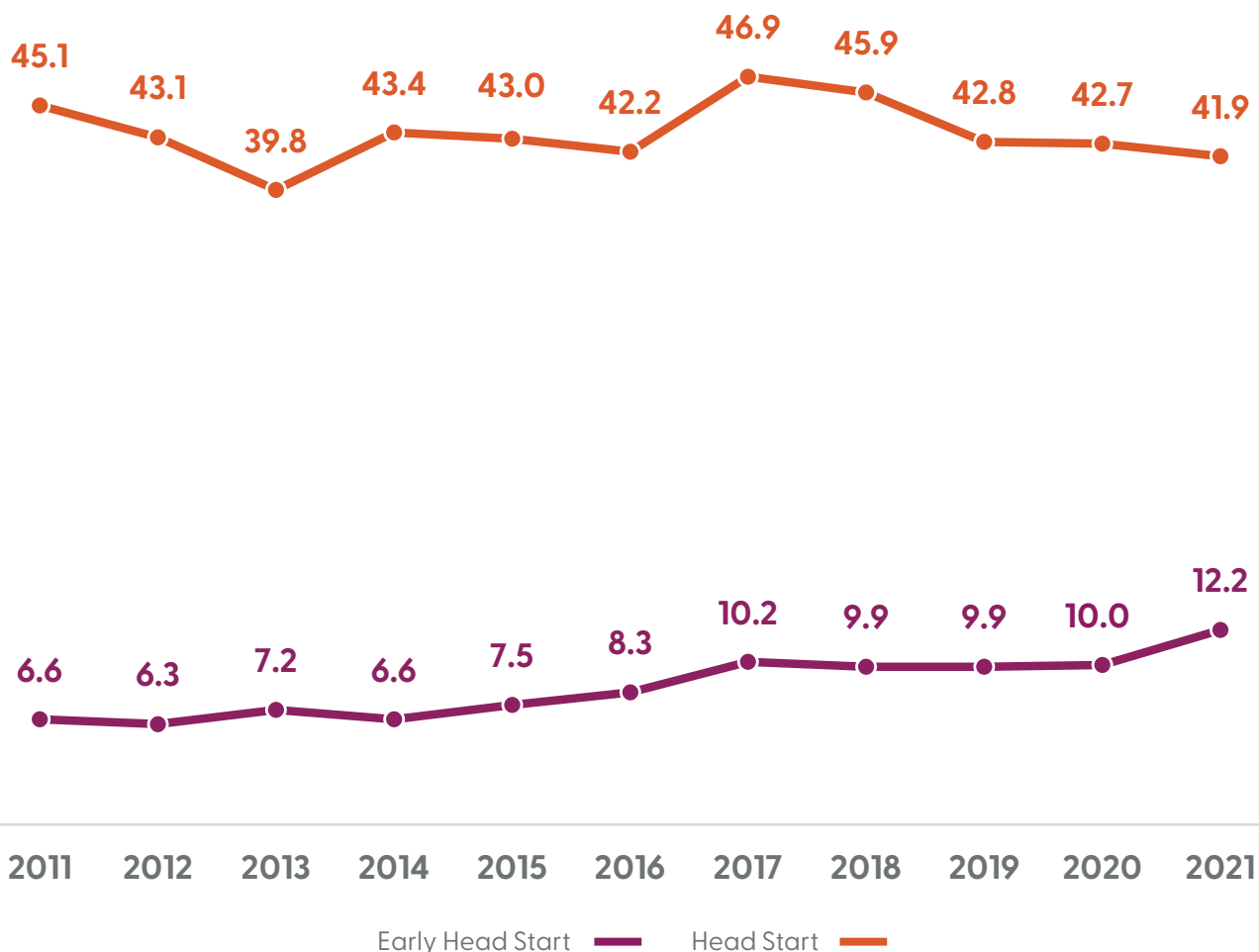
Head Start Slots

Early Head Start (EHS) and Head Start (HS) Slots are the number of EHS and HS slots available in Kansas. Both are tracked by availability per 100 children with incomes below the federal poverty threshold.

Early Head Start is available for eligible children from birth to age 3, while Head Start is for ages 3 to 5.
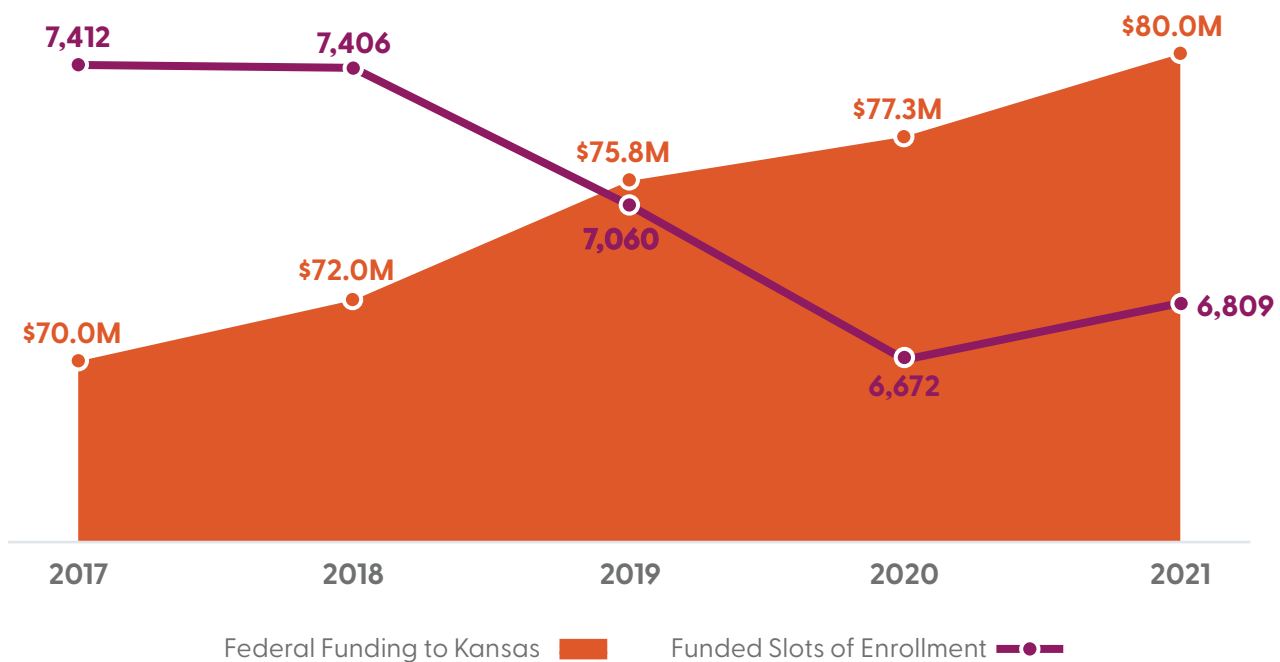
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The Kansas Head Start program focuses on early childhood development; tracking the enrollment metrics shows an important part of the early childhood system in the state. Access to EHS and HS helps boost how many children have access to early education during the critical ages of birth to 5.

HEAD START SLOTS IN KANSAS PER 100 CHILDREN[11]

Head Start:
- 2011: 45.1
- 2012: 43.1
- 2013: 39.8
- 2014: 43.4
- 2015: 43.0
- 2016: 42.2
- 2017: 46.9
- 2018: 45.9
- 2019: 42.8
- 2020: 42.7
- 2021: 41.9

Early Head Start:
- 2011: 6.6
- 2012: 6.3
- 2013: 7.2
- 2014: 6.6
- 2015: 7.5
- 2016: 8.3
- 2017: 10.2
- 2018: 9.9
- 2019: 9.9
- 2020: 10.0
- 2021: 12.2

Early Head Start ▬ Head Start ▬

FEDERAL FUNDING IN KANSAS VS. NUMBER OF HEAD START SLOTS FUNDED (2021)[11]

Chart showing Federal Funding to Kansas and Funded Slots of Enrollment from 2017 to 2021:
- 2017: $70.0M, 7,412 slots
- 2018: $72.0M, 7,406 slots
- 2019: $75.8M, 7,060 slots
- 2020: $77.3M, 6,672 slots
- 2021: $80.0M, 6,809 slots

Legend: Federal Funding to Kansas — Funded Slots of Enrollment

ANALYSIS

The data shows contrasting accessibility, as the slots available for Early Head Start are on an upward trend while Head Start slots are more volatile and have been on a slight downturn since 2017. EHS slots have grown from 6.6 per 100 (2011) to 12.2 per 100 (2021), while HS slots have declined from 45.1 per 100 (2011) to 41.9 per 100 (2021).

The EHS trend has been a slow ascent, growing about four slots each year. In contrast, HS saw its lowest point in 2013 (39.8 per 100), its highest in 2017 (46.9 per 100), and its second lowest in 2021.

Fluctuations in the number of funded slots over the past several years reflect adjustments in program capacity and options within current federal funding allocations. Additional federal funds were awarded to grantees over time for cost-of-living adjustments, quality initiatives, and as a response to emergent needs to support local programs.

CONCLUSION

Early learning programs impact children far longer than their initial childhood developmental opportunities.

The Kansas Head Start program benefits children who are most at risk of missing out on early childhood development and ensures kids have access to build the needed skills for later in life. Increasing the number of Head Start slots in the state is a critical piece of the puzzle to improving the Kansas early childhood system.

POLICY POINT

Head Start programs in Kansas have struggled to keep their doors open, which has resulted in a decline in available slots for children. These valuable programs need focused funding by lawmakers in Kansas to regain ground in lost access.

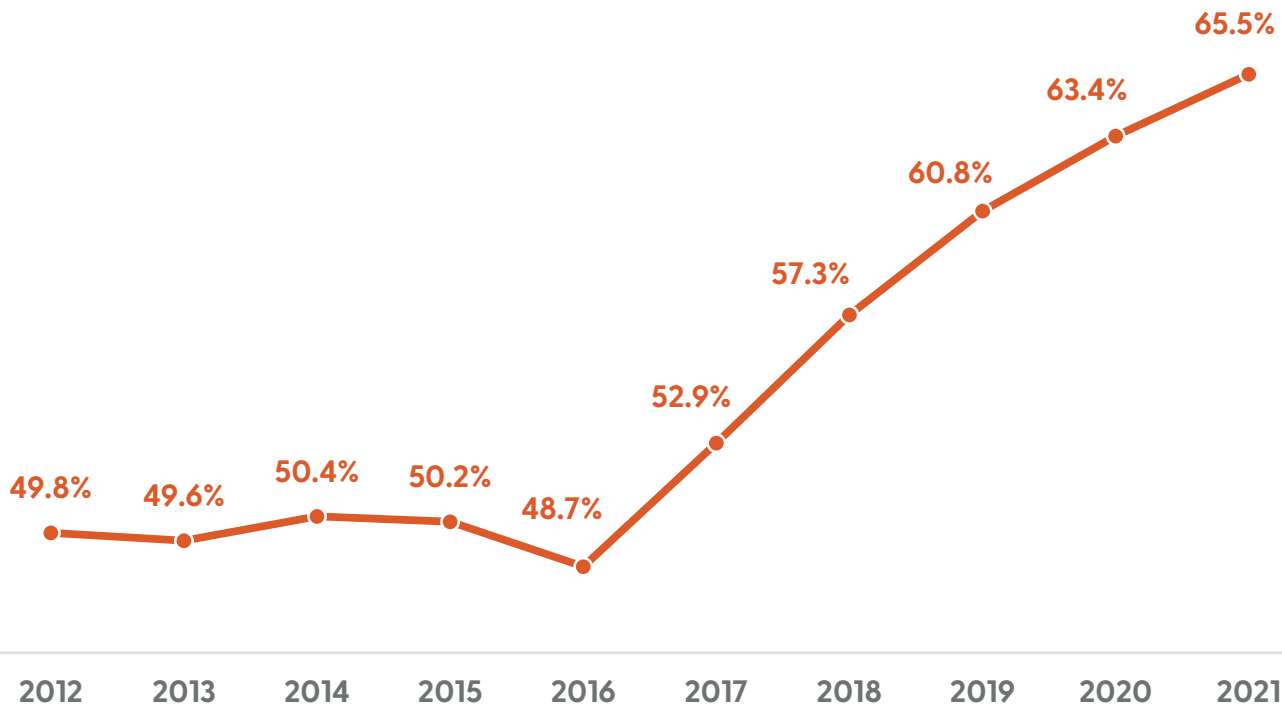# Pre-Kindergarten or At-Risk Programs

The Pre-Kindergarten and 4-year-old At-Risk Programs indicator is the percentage of public elementary schools that offer either (or both) program five days a week.

Four-year-old At-Risk Program eligibility is based on nine indicators identified by the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE), including poverty, single-parent household, Department for Children and Families (DCF) referral, age of parent, education-level of parent, limited English proficiency, lower-than-expected developmental progress, migrant status, and housing status.
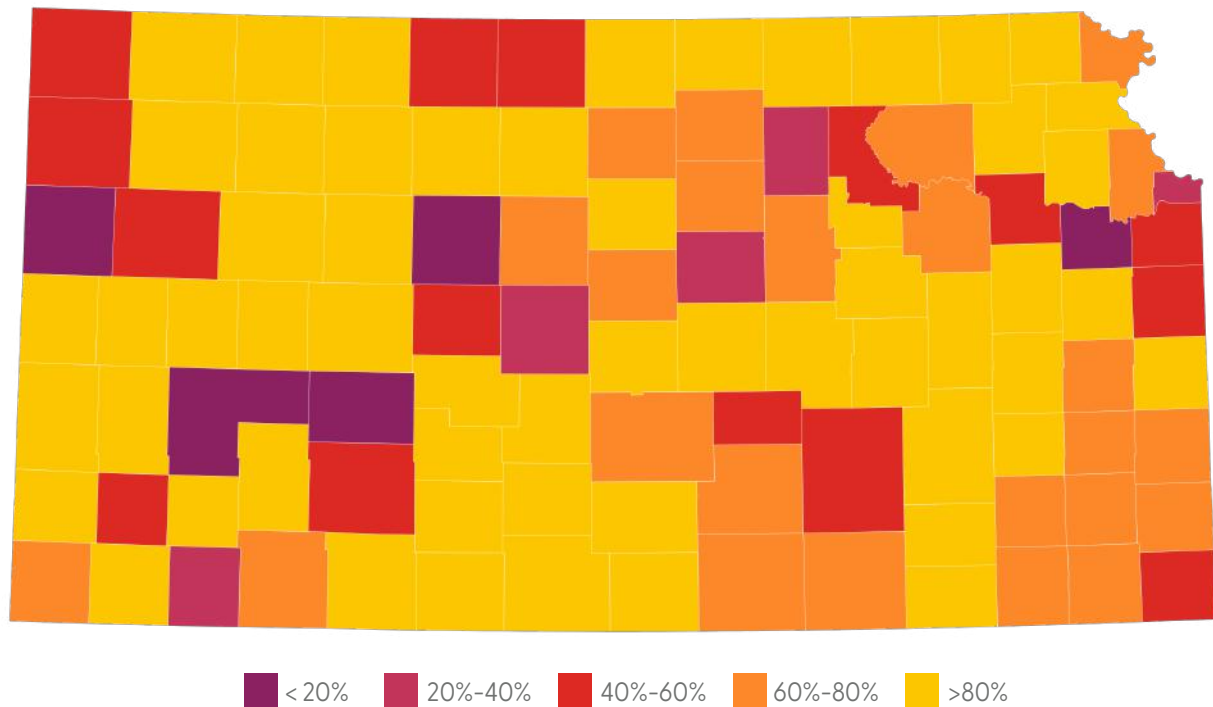
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Pre-Kindergarten and 4-year-old At-Risk Programs benefit early childhood development for children ages 3 to 4. Pre-Kindergarten and At-Risk Programs are proxy measures for access to early development in children, especially those who qualify through one or more of the nine at-risk indicators identified by KSDE.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS THAT OFFER PRE-K OR AT-RISK PROGRAMS[6]

Year	Percentage
2012	49.8%
2013	49.6%
2014	50.4%
2015	50.2%
2016	48.7%
2017	52.9%
2018	57.3%
2019	60.8%
2020	63.4%
2021	65.5%

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS OFFERING PRE-K OR AT-RISK PROGRAMS (2021)[6]

■ < 20%   ■ 20%-40%   ■ 40%-60%   ■ 60%-80%   ■ >80%

ANALYSIS

The number of children enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten and 4-year-old At-Risk Programs has significantly increased since 2016, rising by more than 17 percentage points from 48.7% (2016) to 65.5% (2021).

The data still shows areas for improvement since higher-populated counties like Douglas, Finney, Ford, and Wyandotte are below 50% of elementary schools that offer either program. While Kansas has room to improve access to early childhood programs like Pre-Kindergarten and At-Risk, the current trend shows significant improvement over the last decade.

CONCLUSION

Pre-Kindergarten and At-Risk Programs are critical for helping children who have been identified as being less likely to receive early childhood education based on certain factors. This gives them the opportunity for cognitive and behavioral development at a young age. Expanding access to At-Risk programs ensures more children are able to receive the early development and skillsets needed to break cycles of poverty and other adverse childhood experiences.

POLICY POINT

Eligibility for At-Risk programs is limited to children who qualify for the Free Lunch program, among other factors. More children could access this crucial early support if eligibility was expanded to include children who qualify for the Reduced-Price Lunch program.
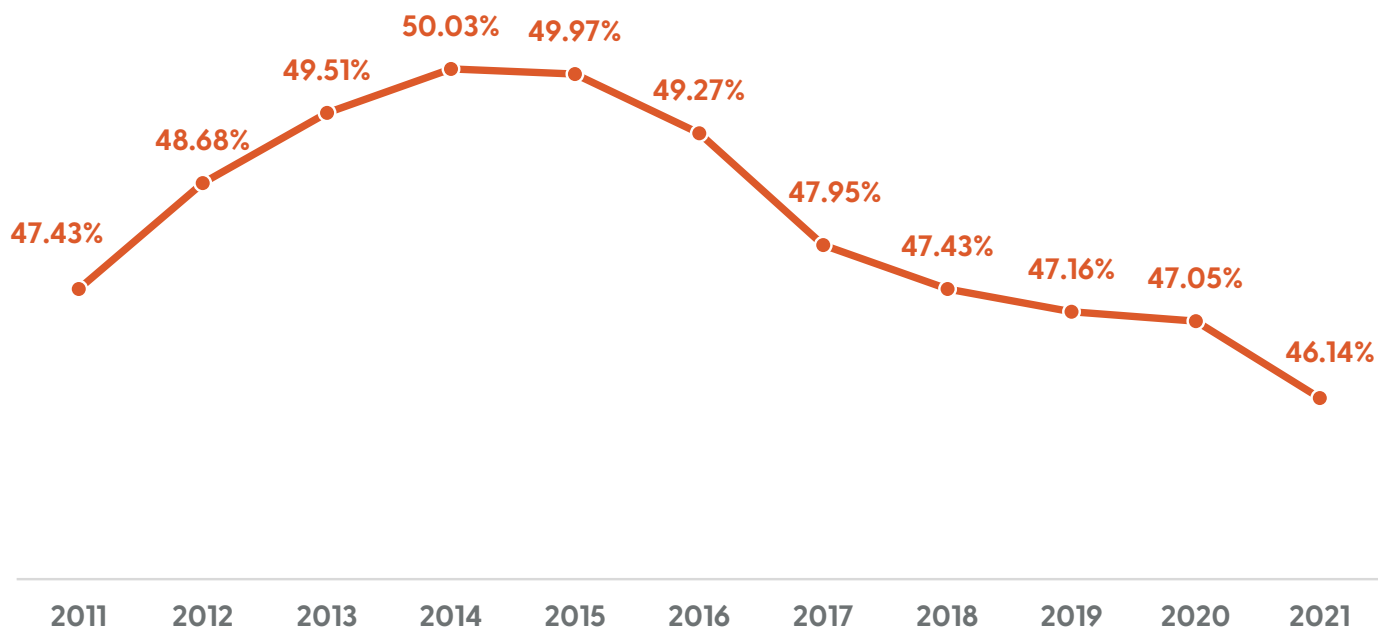
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch

The Free and Reduced-Price Lunch indicator represents the percentage of public-school students approved for the program at the beginning of the academic year. The Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program is a food assistance program operated and funded by the Kansas State Department of Education.

Eligibility is determined through various means, including: the federal poverty threshold (families under 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 130-185% FPL can qualify for free or reduced-price lunches); enrollment in SNAP, TANF, or Medicaid; children in foster care; homeless youth; and participation in Head Start programs.
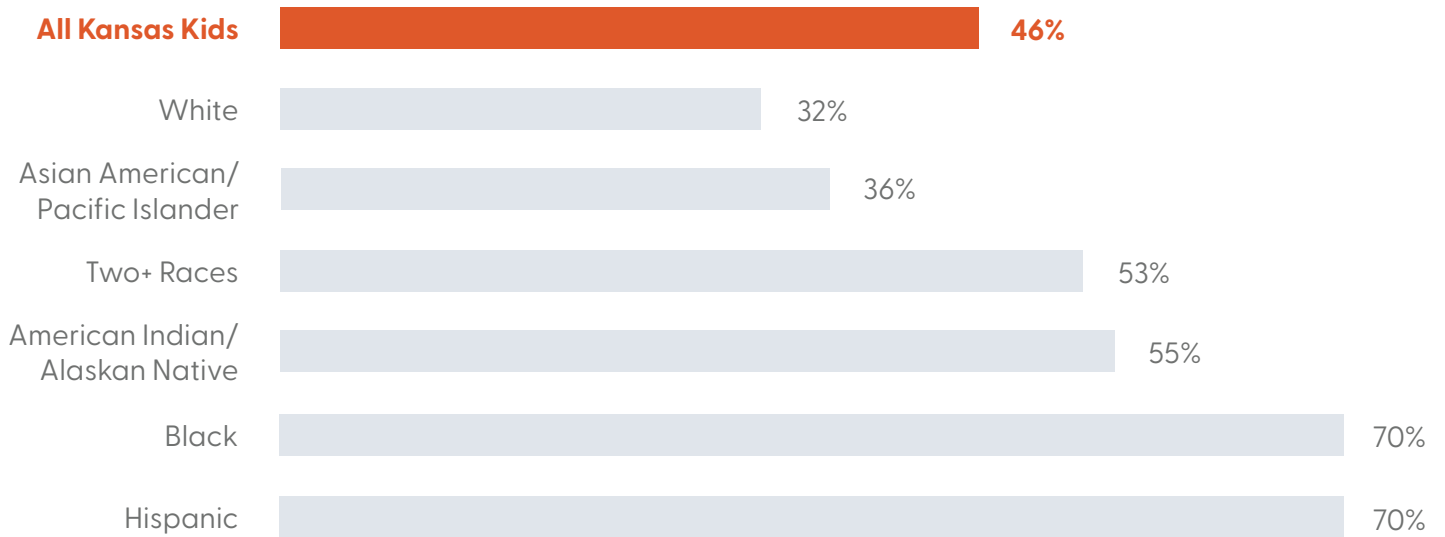
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Analyzing trends for the number of students accessing the Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program in Kansas helps quantify the need for adequate nutrition for K-12 students. This indicator also contextualizes food insecurity and the racial disparities that exist for many children.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH PROGRAM[6]

Year	Percentage
2011	47.43%
2012	48.68%
2013	49.51%
2014	50.03%
2015	49.97%
2016	49.27%
2017	47.95%
2018	47.43%
2019	47.16%
2020	47.05%
2021	46.14%

FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2021)[6]

All Kansas Kids	**46%**
White	32%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	36%
Two+ Races	53%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	55%
Black	70%
Hispanic	70%

ANALYSIS

The Kansas Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program is at its lowest point of enrollment in the last decade, with only 46% of children enrolled in 2021. The Program has been on a downward trend since 2015, showing an almost 4% decline over the last six years, after having been on a 3% increase the four preceding years. Kansas has experienced a downward trend in children experiencing food insecurity (Chapter 4, page 24) over the same period, contributing to the decreased number of enrollees in the Program.

Unfortunately, while the overall number of children enrolled in the Program has declined, significant racial disparities are visible in the data. When disaggregated by race, all but one non-white race (Asian American/Pacific Islander) has more than half of children enrolled in the Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program. In contrast, only 32% of white children in Kansas are enrolled. Children of color meet eligibility thresholds at a higher rate because of their family's lower incomes, often due to systemic barriers.

CONCLUSION

The Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program benefits thousands of kids in Kansas and provides healthy and accessible meals for children who need them. Investment in other forms of assistance like SNAP and the Earned Income Tax Credit can ensure children have access to healthy meals outside of school, while helping school districts finance feeding more students can ensure Kansas kids can focus on learning.

POLICY POINT

Encouraging eligible schools and districts to implement the Community Eligibility Provision, subsidizing the reduced-price category so those students' meals are free, and **adopting a state-funded cost-free program** allowing all students to eat lunch would help make sure all students have the nutrition they need to learn and grow.
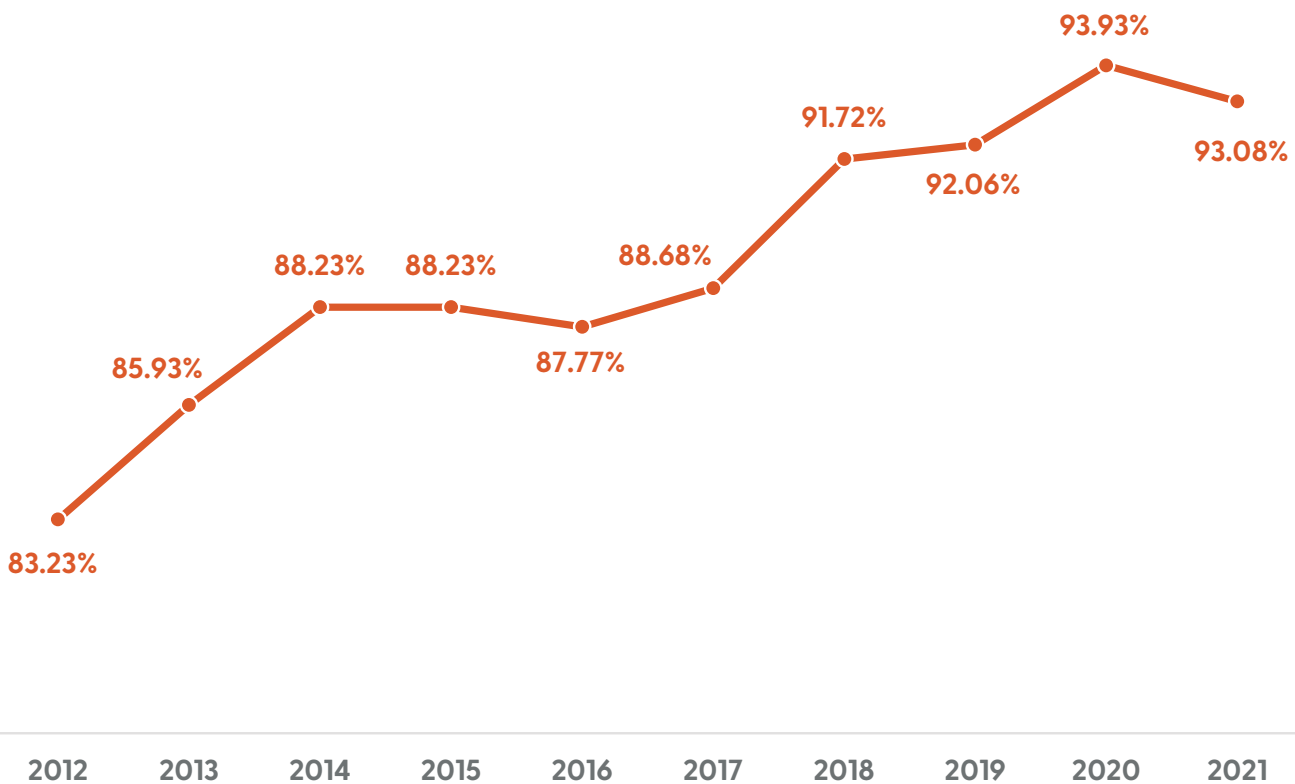
Full-Day Kindergarten

Full-day kindergarten is the percentage of public elementary schools that offer full-day kindergarten five days a week, as opposed to half-day or an every-other-day format.
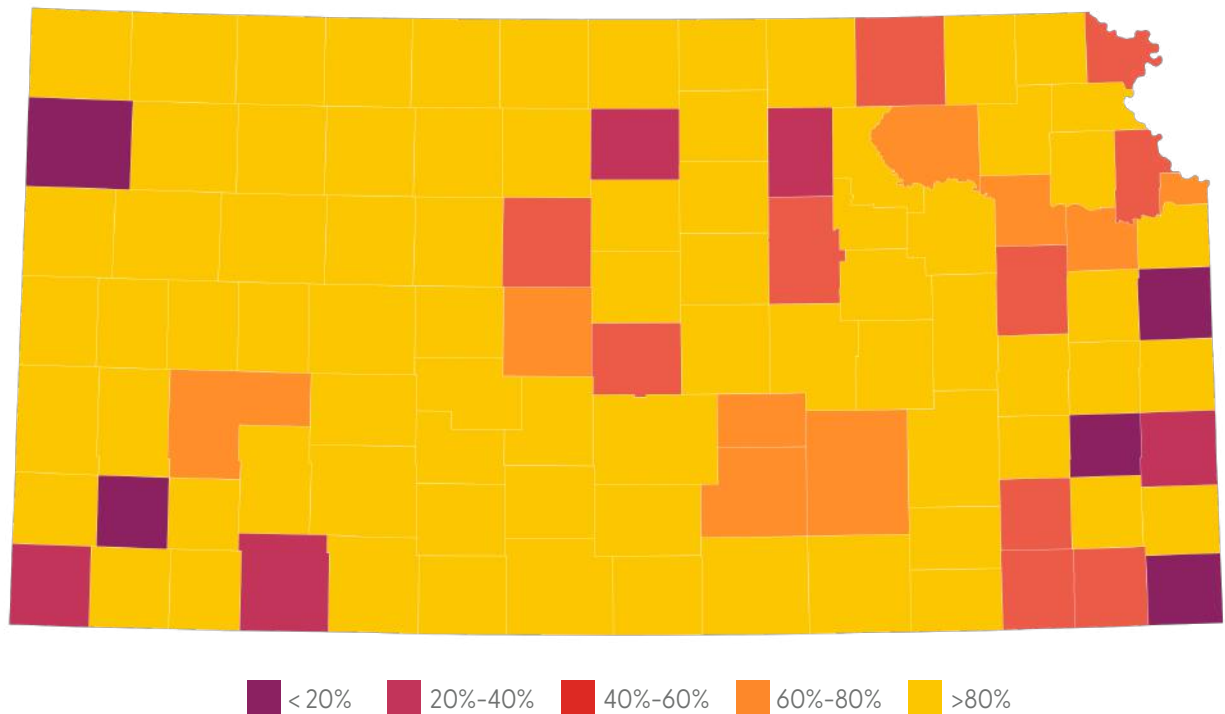
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking full-day kindergarten contributes to our overall understanding of eligibility and accessibility to early childhood developmental programs in Kansas. Receiving full-day kindergarten increases children's cognitive and behavioral development that contributes to academic success later in life.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS THAT OFFER FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN[6]

Line graph showing:
- 2012: 83.23%
- 2013: 85.93%
- 2014: 88.23%
- 2015: 88.23%
- 2016: 87.77%
- 2017: 88.68%
- 2018: 91.72%
- 2019: 92.06%
- 2020: 93.93%
- 2021: 93.08%

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS OFFERING FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN (2021)[6]

■ < 20%　■ 20%–40%　■ 40%–60%　■ 60%–80%　■ >80%

ANALYSIS

Kansas has improved access to full-day kindergarten over the last decade, rising from 83% in 2012 to 93% in 2021, an improvement of 11 percentage points. Access to full-day kindergarten in Kansas is now at an all-time high, accomplishing a new record every year from 2017-2020.

There are a few coverage gaps, primarily in Southeast Kansas where six counties in that region lack full-day kindergarten: Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, and Wilson. Beyond that gap, accessibility is largely available with only a handful of other counties showing a desperate need.

However, Kansas has the opportunity to push for 100% access to full-day kindergarten within the next few years and should continue to increase investment in elementary schools to ensure the outcome.

CONCLUSION

Full-day kindergarten is an essential piece of a strong education all Kansas kids should have access to. It ensures children receive needed cognitive and behavioral development at a young age, which contributes to positive academic performance in the future, including for reading and math proficiencies. Pushing for 100% access across the state is a needed measure Kansas should take and is within grasp in the near future.

POLICY POINT

Kansas should fund full-day kindergarten for every child in every school district across the state. Ensuring school districts have the funds necessary to accomplish this is a straightforward solution the Legislature can pass in the next legislative session.
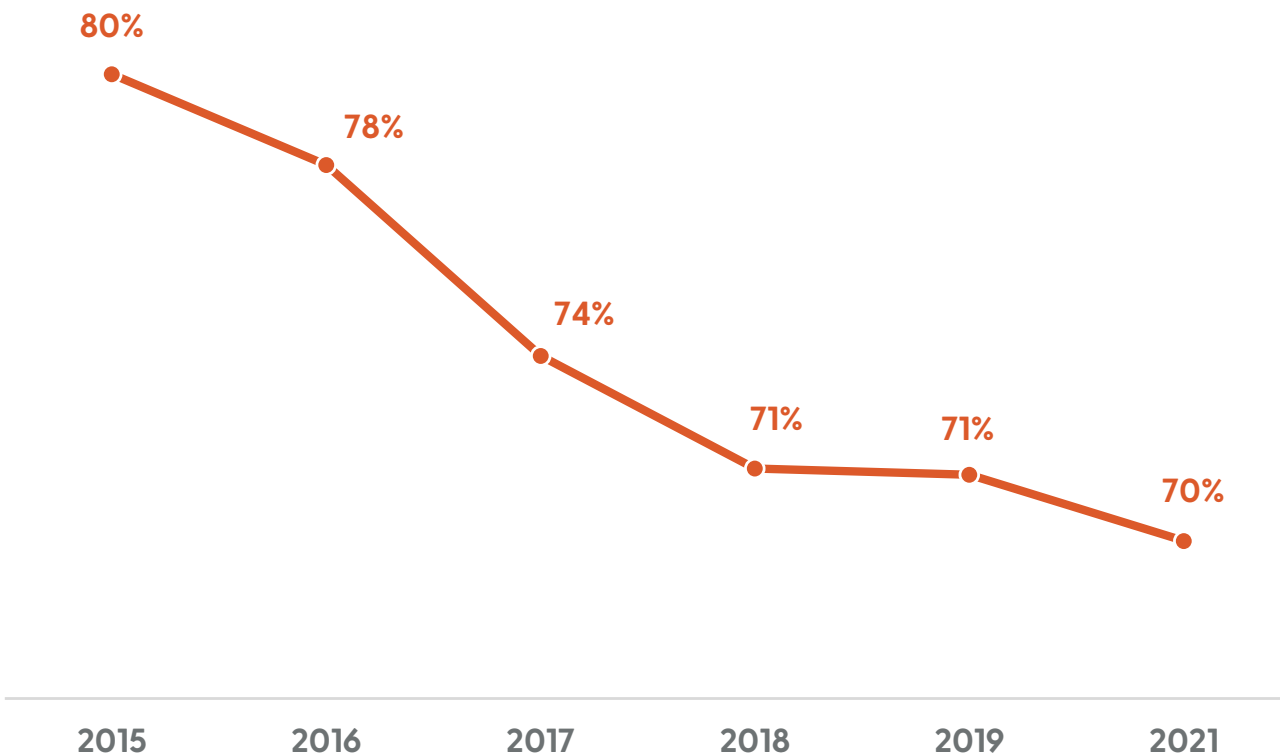
Basic Reading Proficiency

Basic-level reading proficiency is the percentage of 3rd through 8th graders that meet their basic grade level requirements (level 1) with "standard" or "above" classifications in the English Language Arts (ELA) assessment. The state ELA assessment is required by the Kansas State Department of Education in accordance with the National Assessment of Educational Progress.
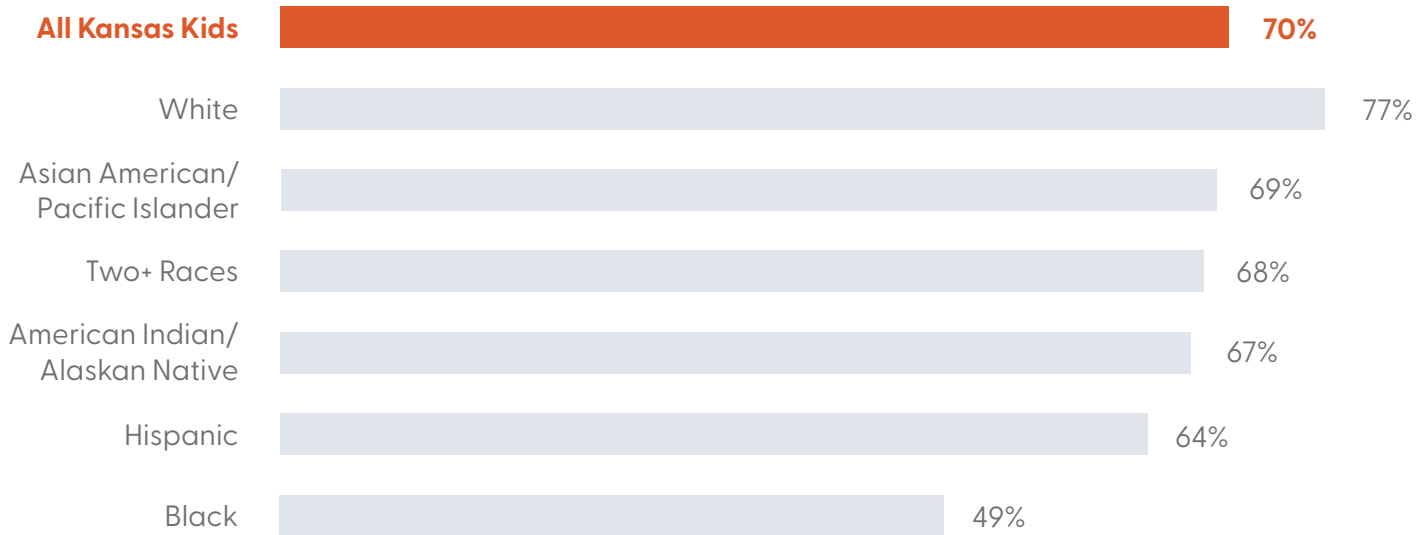
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking educational performance metrics like basic-level reading proficiency measures the extent to which all children are meeting core educational standards. Reading proficiency is important for educational progress and is highly correlated to future school success and high school graduation.

BASIC READING PROFICIENCY OF KANSAS 3RD-8TH GRADERS[6]

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
80%	78%	74%	71%	71%	70%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

BASIC READING PROFICIENCY AMONG KANSAS 3RD-8TH GRADERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2021)[6]

All Kansas Kids	**70%**
White	77%
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	69%
Two+ Races	68%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	67%
Hispanic	64%
Black	49%

ANALYSIS

Basic reading proficiency for 3rd through 8th graders in Kansas is on a downward trend and has been since 2015. Kansas has dropped 10 percentage points, from 80% (2015) to 70% (2021), over the last six years.

The pandemic is largely identified as an attributable factor for negative educational outcomes, but the data shows Kansas was already declining in this indicator before the pandemic, with a decrease of nine points from 2015-2019.

Racial disparities are evident in reading proficiency data, with Black and Hispanic children having the least proficiency. Several factors could be at play, including household income, early learning opportunities, geography, and more.

CONCLUSION

Reading proficiency is one of the most telling indicators as to how Kansas children are progressing in elementary and middle school. The negative trend Kansas is experiencing could be a result of children and families in need of more support in early years.

Investing in child care and other assistance programs can improve educational metrics like reading proficiency so children are more prepared years before their proficiency is scored. However, early learning programs are out of reach for some families due to income or zip code.

POLICY POINT

Investing in high-quality early care and education ensures more children reach reading proficiency and stay on track with robust literacy skills. **Kansas must invest more funding in early learning systems and adjust subsidies** to ensure there are more providers across the state that can adequately pay staff and provide high-quality child care for children of all incomes, zip codes, and races.
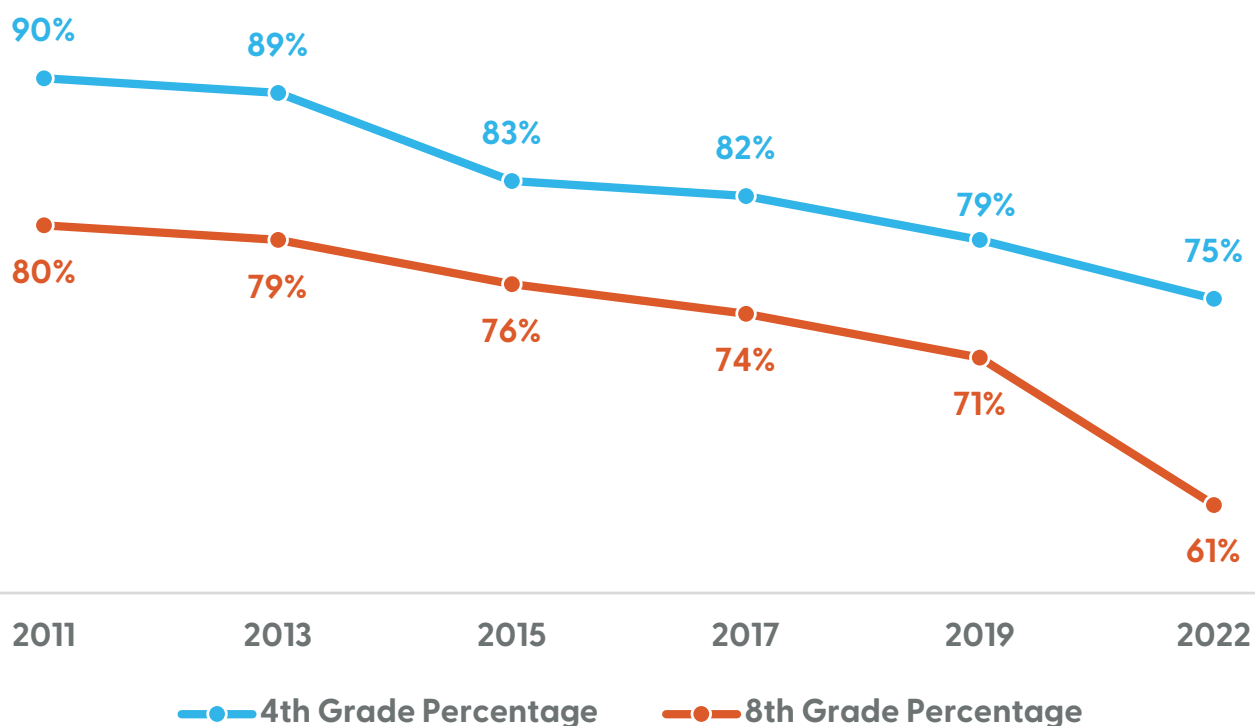
Basic Math Proficiency

Basic-level math proficiency is the percentage of 4th and 8th graders that meet their basic grade level requirements (level 1) with "standard" or "above" classifications in the state mathematics assessment. The state assessment is required by the Kansas State Department of Education in accordance with the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Educational performance metrics like basic-level math proficiency show Kansas educators and parents if students are understanding core concepts and where additional support is needed. Math proficiency is an important standard for educational success and leads to improved rational understanding, as well as higher academic achievement later on.

Educational performance metrics like math proficiency indicate how the Kansas education system is performing. If children are scoring below national or regional averages, improvements need to be made earlier in their development to boost scores in middle school. Math proficiency is vital to success later on, correlating with high achievement in science, technology, and engineering – all viewed as critical to building a strong 21st-century workforce.

BASIC MATH PROFICIENCY OF KANSAS 4TH AND 8TH GRADERS[4]

Year	4th Grade Percentage	8th Grade Percentage
2011	90%	80%
2013	89%	79%
2015	83%	76%
2017	82%	74%
2019	79%	71%
2022	75%	61%

— 4th Grade Percentage   — 8th Grade Percentage

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF BASIC MATH PROFICIENCY AMONG 4TH AND 8TH GRADERS (2022)[4]

Kansas
75%
61%

United States
74%
60%

Nebraska
80%
68%

Iowa
80%
67%

Colorado
75%
63%

Missouri
72%
61%

Oklahoma
71%
52%

Arkansas
69%
55%

■ 4th Grade Percentage ■ 8th Grade Percentage

ANALYSIS

Kansas children have declined in basic math proficiency over the last decade, showing a 15 percent drop in 4th grade scores and a 19 percent drop for 8th grade students from 2011-2022. Kansas is currently facing a serious drop-off in math performance with younger students, increasing the likelihood of worsening academic outcomes for kids in coming years.

However, Kansas is not vastly underperforming when compared to national and regional data. The state's averages are better than the national average, and Kansas students outperform the scores in the majority of comparable states in the region. The data shows a general drop-off in math scores across the country, indicating that the trend stretches beyond Kansas.

CONCLUSION

Across the country, school districts are reeling from a decade of declining scores and the aftermath of the pandemic. Kansas must take a step forward and invest further in early learning through Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten and At-Risk programs, while also reinforcing school budgets to help school districts successfully intervene and reverse this growing crisis.

Math performance is not determined only in the classroom — ensuring children have healthy lives outside of school is just as critical. Investing in assistance programs like Free and Reduced-Priced Lunch, SNAP, and TANF (which are meant to assist families in providing safe and healthy at-home situations) helps improve overall student performance.
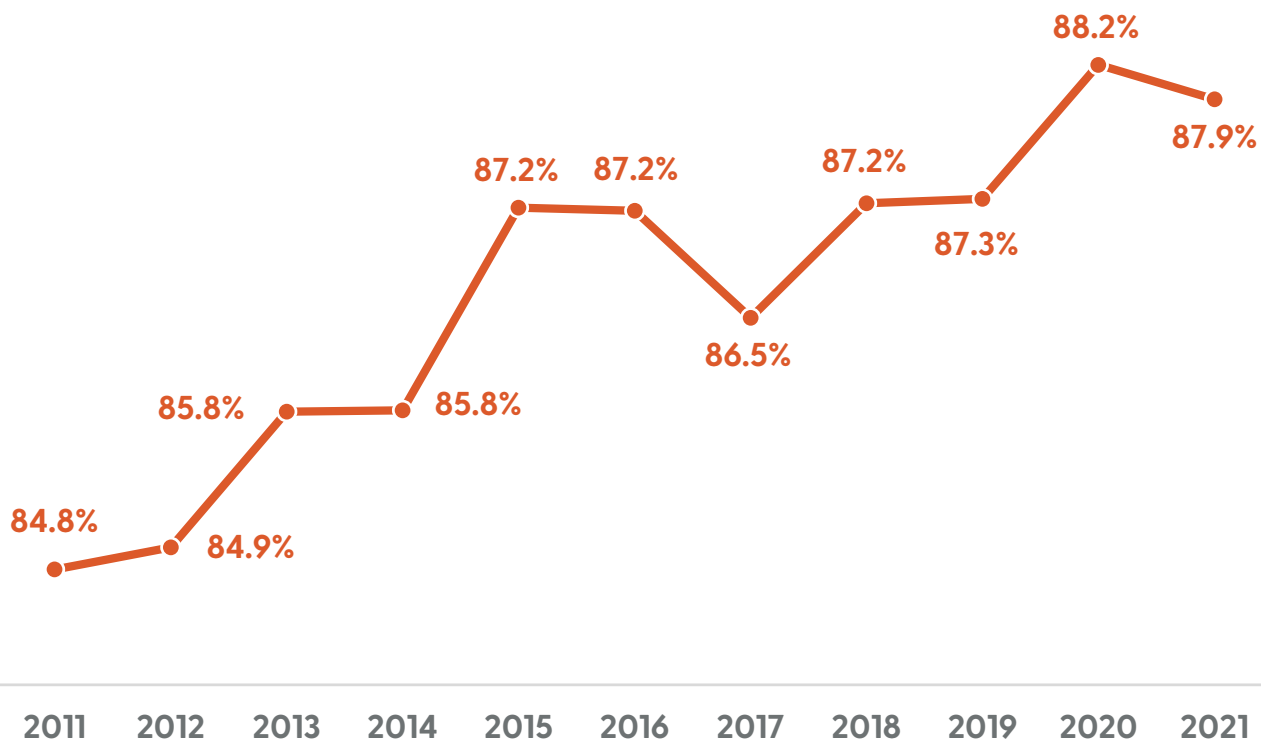
POLICY POINT

Kansas must invest in programs like SNAP and TANF that help families provide for their kids so they are able to show up ready to learn. Increasing access to school-based programs like universal free meals, Early Head Start and Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten or At-Risk Programs prepare students for academic success during the early years with the most rapid brain development.

High School Graduation Rates

High school graduation rates are the percentage of students graduating from high school within four years (or earlier). The current rate represents the percent of high school graduates in 2021-2022 that entered high school during the 2017-2018 academic year.
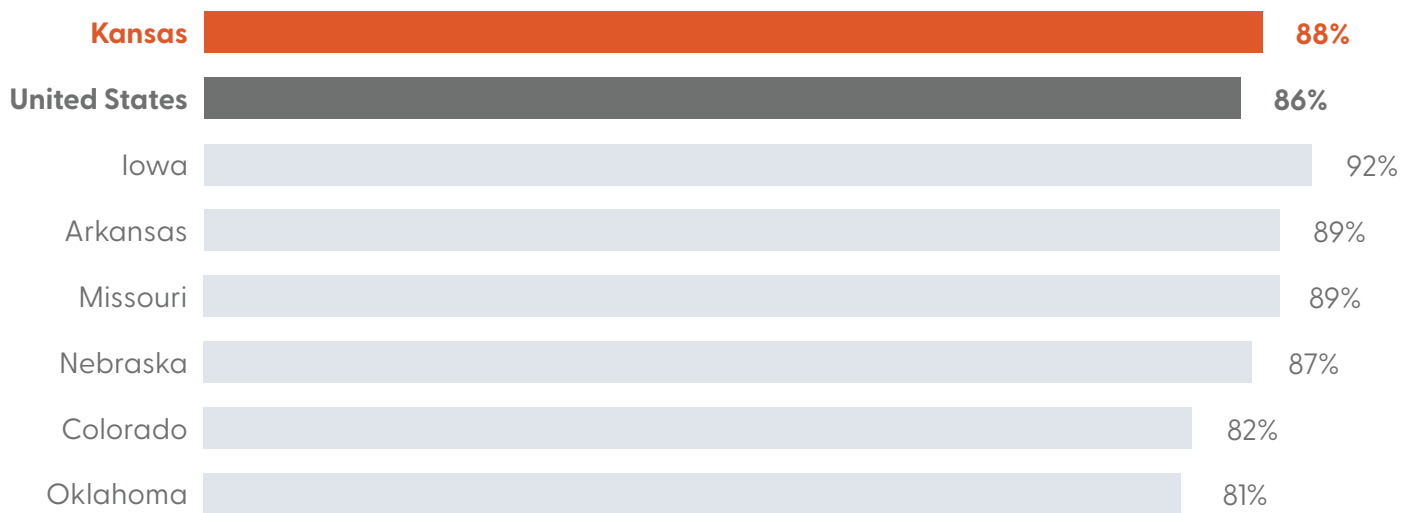
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

This indicator provides an overview of Kansas high school-aged youth successfully graduating within four years of their original enrollment, contributing to the understanding of the academic proficiency of Kansans ages 14-18. Following this metric ensures KIDS COUNT© can provide up-to-date trends on Kansas high schoolers, while taking into context the indicators tracking development and proficiencies prior to high school.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING ON TIME[6]

Year	Rate
2011	84.8%
2012	84.9%
2013	85.8%
2014	85.8%
2015	87.2%
2016	87.2%
2017	86.5%
2018	87.2%
2019	87.3%
2020	88.2%
2021	87.9%

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING ON TIME (2020)[4]

Kansas	**88%**
United States	**86%**
Iowa	92%
Arkansas	89%
Missouri	89%
Nebraska	87%
Colorado	82%
Oklahoma	81%

ANALYSIS

High school graduation rates have been on a steady upward trend since 2011, increasing by three percentage points from 85% (2011) to 88% (2021). Recent data is an all-time high for Kansas, seeing the highest rate of students graduate in four years from beginning high school.

Kansas' positive trend has put it ahead of the national average by two percentage points (86% in 2020) and keeps the state on par with others in the region. Only Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri have higher graduation rates than Kansas.

Increased investment in the Kansas public school system, specifically through constitutionally adequate budget allocations, from 2018 to 2021 have encouraged the recent upward trend.

CONCLUSION

High school graduation rates can be influenced by early childhood education. Prioritizing access to developmental programs at a young age creates more positive outcomes in high school. Increasing access to full-day kindergarten and eligibility for Head Start and other child care programs assists with early development of children.

Ensuring kids have access to the resources and skills they need before high school will improve this trend. While high school graduation rates are at an all-time high, Kansas should continue to prioritize young adults to maintain its current trajectory and set them up for success in life.

POLICY POINT

Kansas can support this upward trend by ensuring more children have access to early childhood resources, which prepare students for K-12 and increase prospects for graduation and success later in life. Additionally, continuing to adequately fund public schools will support more students in graduating on time.
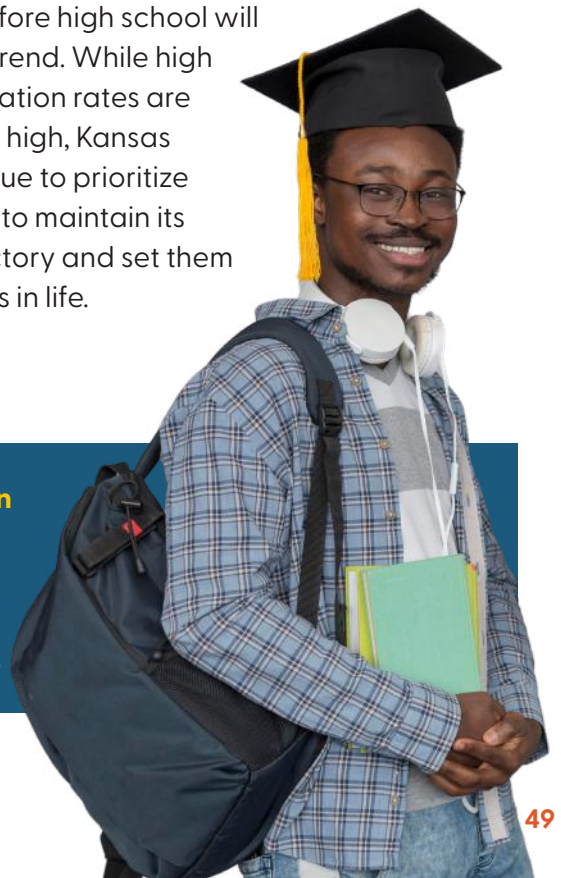
Chapter 6

Health

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© utilizes health data to provide an up-to-date assessment on the well-being of Kansas children and their parents. This chapter includes data and analysis on outcomes before, during, and after birth, providing a robust picture of children's health.

Chapter 6 highlights the health access gaps children and families face due to geography and demographics. Acting on these findings in can guide the state to a healthier future.

INDICATORS

Prenatal Care Access

Prenatal care access is the percentage of live births to mothers who received "Adequate" or "Adequate-Plus" prenatal care based on the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Prenatal care is health care that mothers receive during pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends early and regular occurrences of prenatal care, as infants whose mothers do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who receive timely prenatal care.

BIRTHING MOTHERS RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE DURING PREGNANCY[7]

Year	Value
2012	82.0%
2013	81.9%
2014	83.0%
2015	83.7%
2016	83.4%
2017	83.4%
2018	83.4%
2019	83.8%
2020	83.4%
2021	83.3%
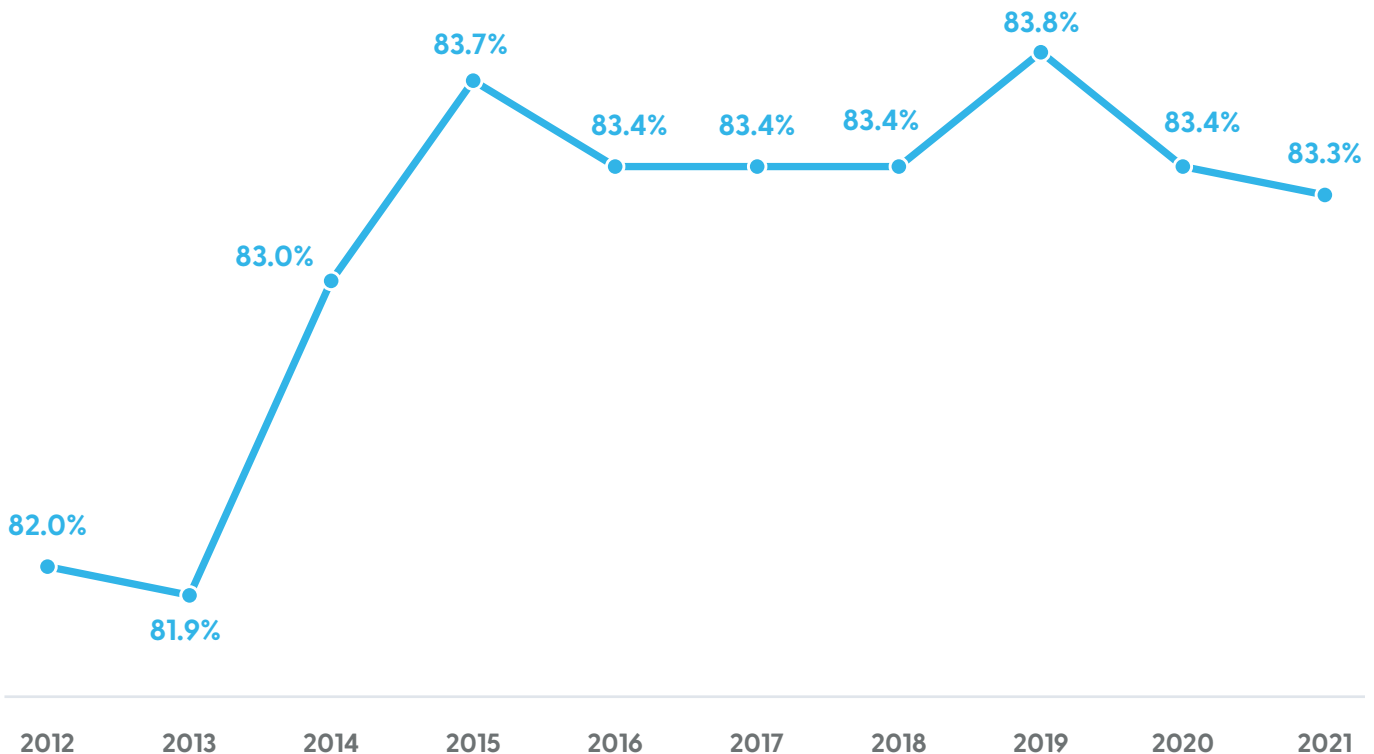
REGIONAL COMPARISON OF PRENATAL CARE ACCESS[12]

Kansas	**83.3%**
United States	**75.6%**
Iowa	84.9%
Nebraska	80.1%
Missouri	79.5%
Oklahoma	77.9%
Arkansas	71.9%
Colorado	70.4%
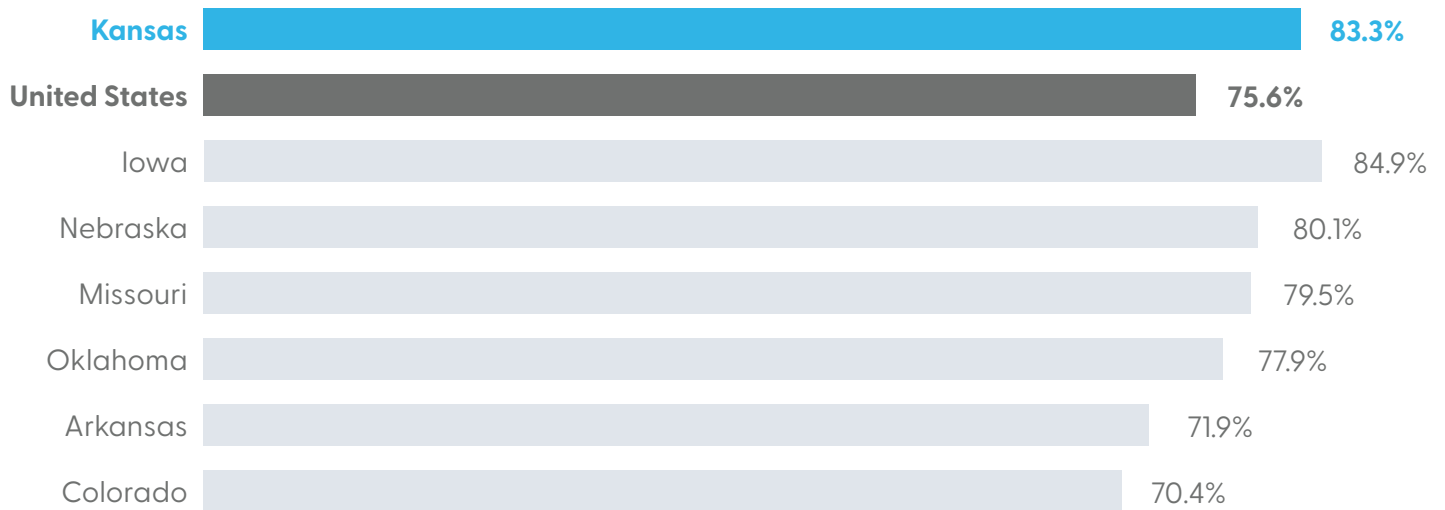
ANALYSIS

Prenatal care access and usage in Kansas has remained stable after a sharp increase from 2013-2015 when birthing mothers receiving Adequate or Adequate-Plus care rose from 81.9% (2013) to 83.7% (2015). Since 2015, 83.3% to 83.6% of birthing mothers received quality prenatal care during their pregnancy.

However, there is a discrepancy between geographic areas in Kansas. Four out of the five counties with the lowest prenatal care data in Kansas are west of Manhattan, while four out of the five counties with the strongest prenatal care data are east of Manhattan, traditionally seen as a political border dividing "Eastern Kansas" and "Western Kansas."

CONCLUSION

This indicator only reveals part of the situation, and a deeper investigation is warranted. Kansas continues to have a high rate of prenatal care utilization, yet rural parts of the state lack quality and access to care.

POLICY POINT

Kansas needs **further investment in the development and prioritization of prenatal care**, specifically physical exams, mental health assessments, blood and image testing, and ultrasound exams.

Low Birth Weight

This indicator tracks the percentage of "low" birth weight babies in Kansas. "Low" is determined as under 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Infant birth weights of less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) are often preventable. Birth weights are correlated to the adequacy of maternal health, nutrition, health care services, and family income. As found by the World Health Organization, low birth weight infants are more than 20 times more likely to die than infants born with a weight greater than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).

Low birth weight rates in Kansas are determined by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Office of Vital Statistics.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES IN KANSAS BY RACE/ETHNICITY[7]
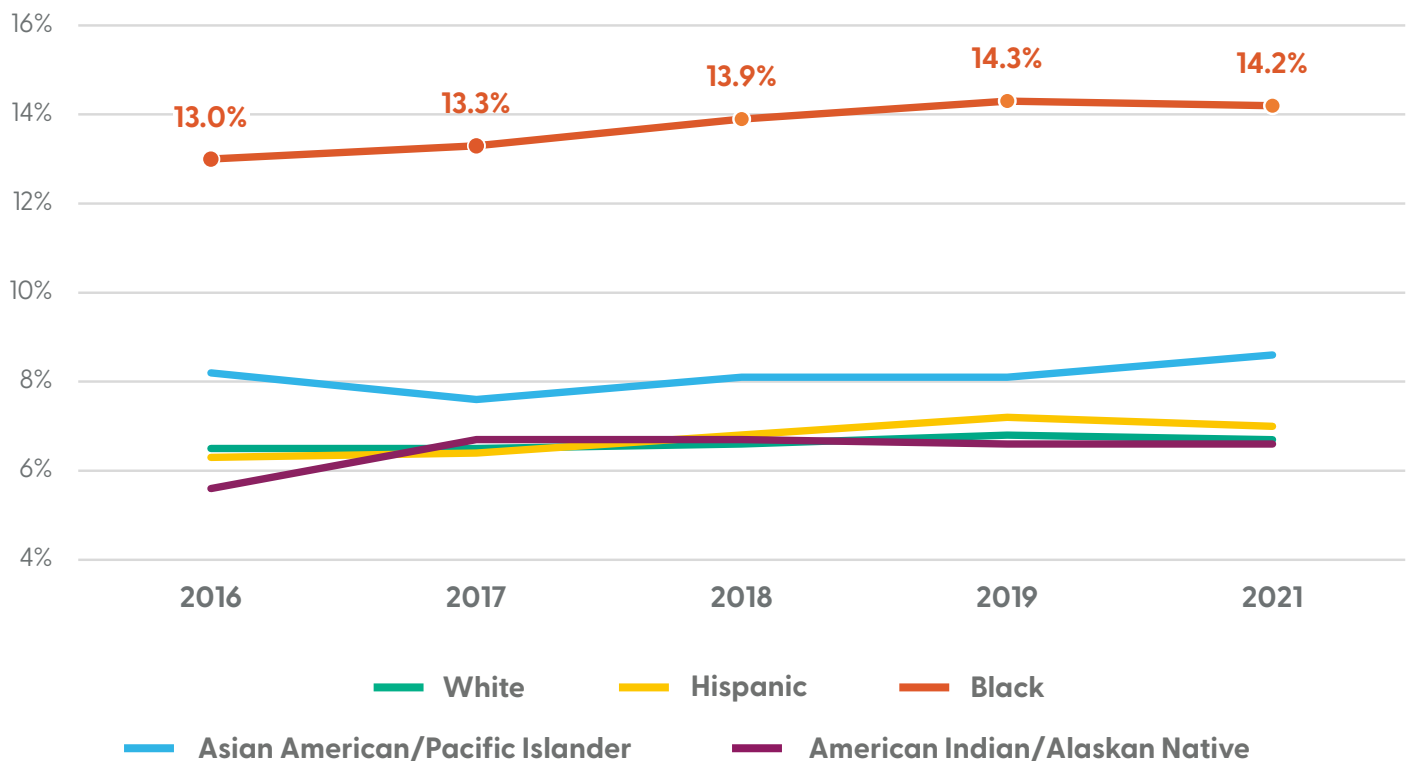
Note: The "two+ races" category is not included due to the data sample being too small to give a quality trend.

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS

Low birth weight rates in Kansas have remained consistent since 2016, with the average of all race/ethnic groups staying within one percentage point from 2016-2021. Around 7.4% of Kansas births are infants with low birth weights, but after disaggregation, the data elevates differences when analyzed by the race of Kansas mothers.

Black Kansans experience low birth weight babies at a higher rate than all other race/ethnic groups, being, on average, 200% more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby. In 2021, 14.2% of babies born to Black mothers were of a low birth weight, the only race higher than the overall state average.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT RATES[12]

Kansas	**7.4%**
United States	**8.5%**
Iowa	6.8%
Nebraska	7.6%
Oklahoma	8.8%
Missouri	8.9%
Arkansas	9.5%
Colorado	9.5%
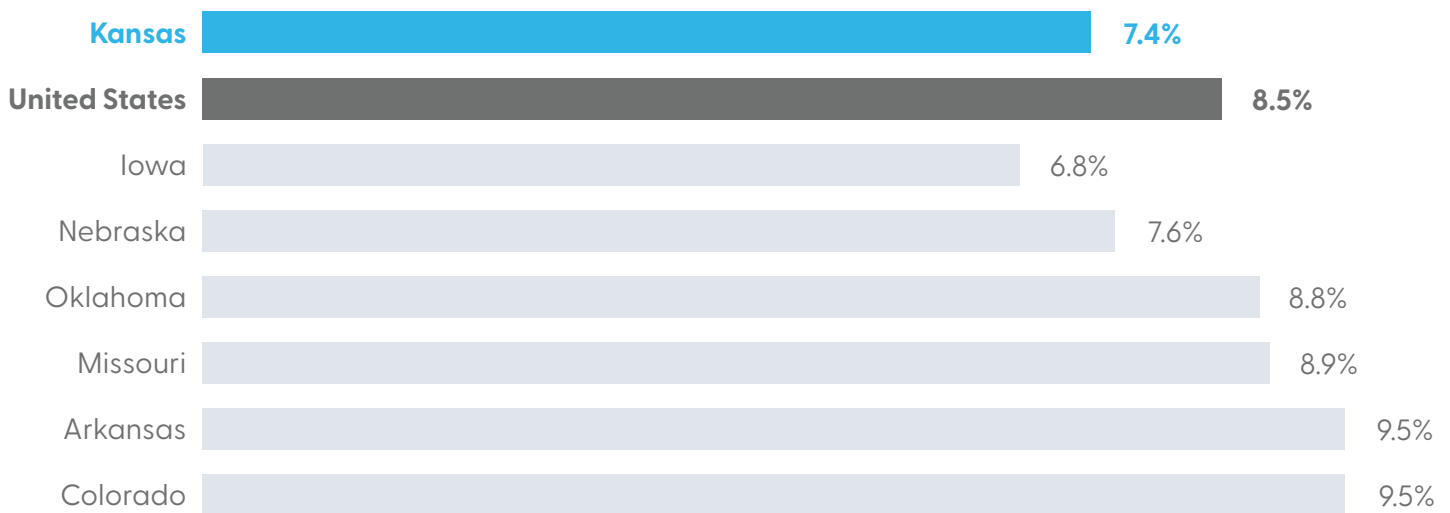
CONCLUSION

Kansas needs a multifaceted approach to reduce low birth weight rates. Increased investment in prenatal care services addressing chronic health conditions prior to pregnancy — including mental health, stable housing and food security, and accessible and quality care — can all help mothers and their infants have better outcomes.

Training and processes to eliminate the negative effects of implicit racial bias in the medical system will also improve this indicator so all mothers have equal experiences of quality prenatal care.

POLICY POINT

Increasing access to health care (expanding KanCare), **reducing tax burdens** (parental tax relief), and **providing other forms of economic and social relief** (SNAP, TANF, WIC) can help curb low birth weight rates among Kansas infants.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality in Kansas tracks the infant deaths divided by live births and multiplied by 1,000. The calculation is meant to provide an estimate on infant mortality without providing direct statistics to protect the privacy of families.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before their first birthday and is an important marker of the overall health of Kansans. The leading causes of infant death in the United States are birth defects, pre-term birth and low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome, injuries, and maternal pregnancy complications.

Data regarding infant mortality is provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Office of Vital Statistics. The data can be accessed publicly via the Department's "Infant Mortality and Stillbirth Report."

KANSAS INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 BIRTHS) BY RACE/ETHNICITY[7]
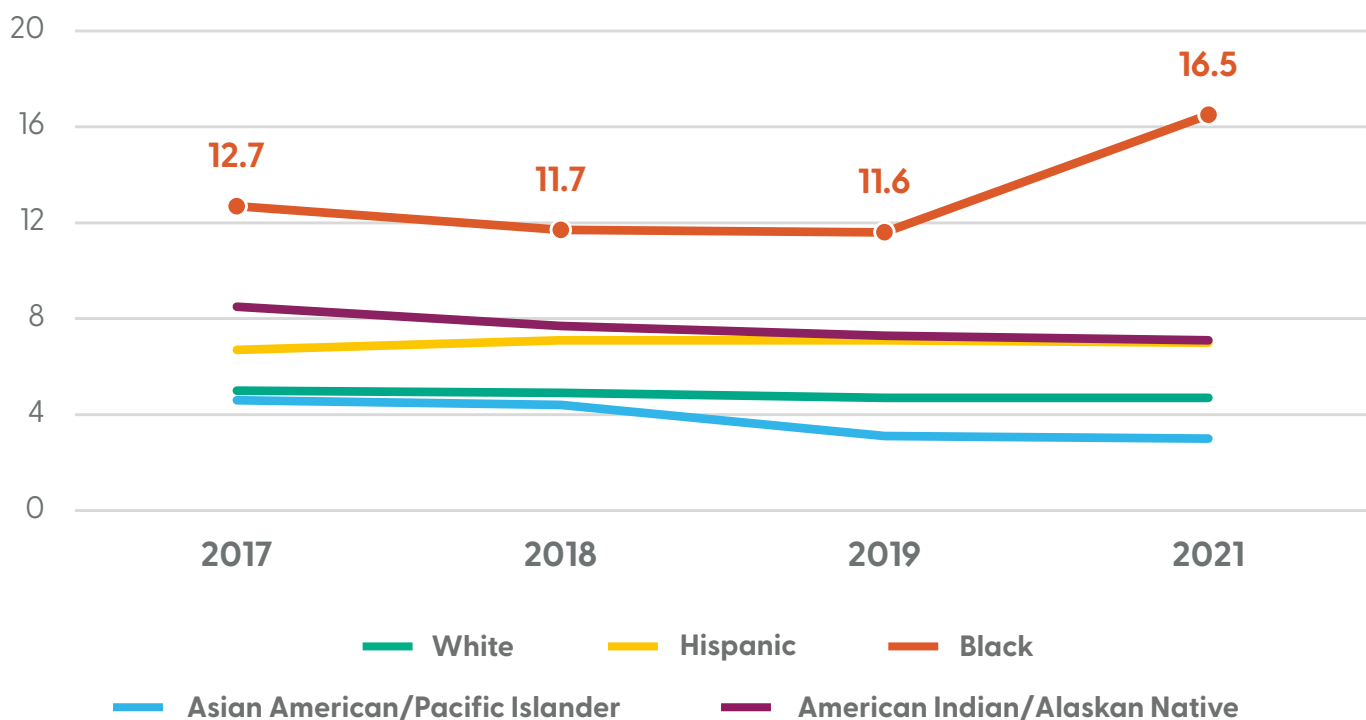
Note: The "two+ races" category is not included due to the data sample being too small to give a quality trend.

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES[12]

Kansas: 5.9 per 1,000

United States: 5.4 per 1,000

Iowa: 4.0 per 1,000

Colorado: 5.0 per 1,000

Nebraska: 5.4 per 1,000

Missouri: 5.7 per 1,000

Oklahoma: 6.9 per 1,000

Arkansas: 8.7 per 1,000

ANALYSIS

The Kansas infant mortality rate was 5.9 per every 1,000 births in 2021, showing a slight decrease over the past decade (6.23 in 2011). However, once the data is broken down, a sharp increase among Black infants is evident. Black infant mortality increased from 11.6 per every 1,000 births in 2019 to 16.5 in 2021, despite all other races and ethnicities showing a decline during the same period.

Due to 2021 national data being unavailable during the time of this publication and based on calculations from 2019 data, Kansas is above the national average for Black infants. The adjusted rate would be: 13.5 (national 2021) vs. 16.5 (Kansas 2021) per every 1,000 Black births.

While exact causes of racial disparities are not known and are being studied nationally, systemic factors are likely a driving force. Kansas rates must continue to be analyzed so the state can reverse this concerning trend among Black babies.

CONCLUSION

Infant mortality is not always preventable. However, policy reform and investment in maternal care can help prevent infant death. Increased prenatal and postpartum care access, including mental health care, investment in newborn screening, accurate and timely immunizations, and implementation of paid family leave, are all policies that can reduce infant mortality.

POLICY POINT

Increasing access to health care (expanding KanCare); reducing tax burdens (parental tax relief); and providing other forms of economic and social relief (for example, SNAP, TANF, and WIC) can help curb infant mortality rates for every Kansas infant.

Immunizations

This indicator tracks the percentage of Kansas kindergartners fully immunized with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series by 35 months of age. A child is "up-to-date" for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series if they have had DTaP4, Polio3, MMR1, Hib3, HepB3, Var1, and PCV4 vaccinations before 3 years of age.
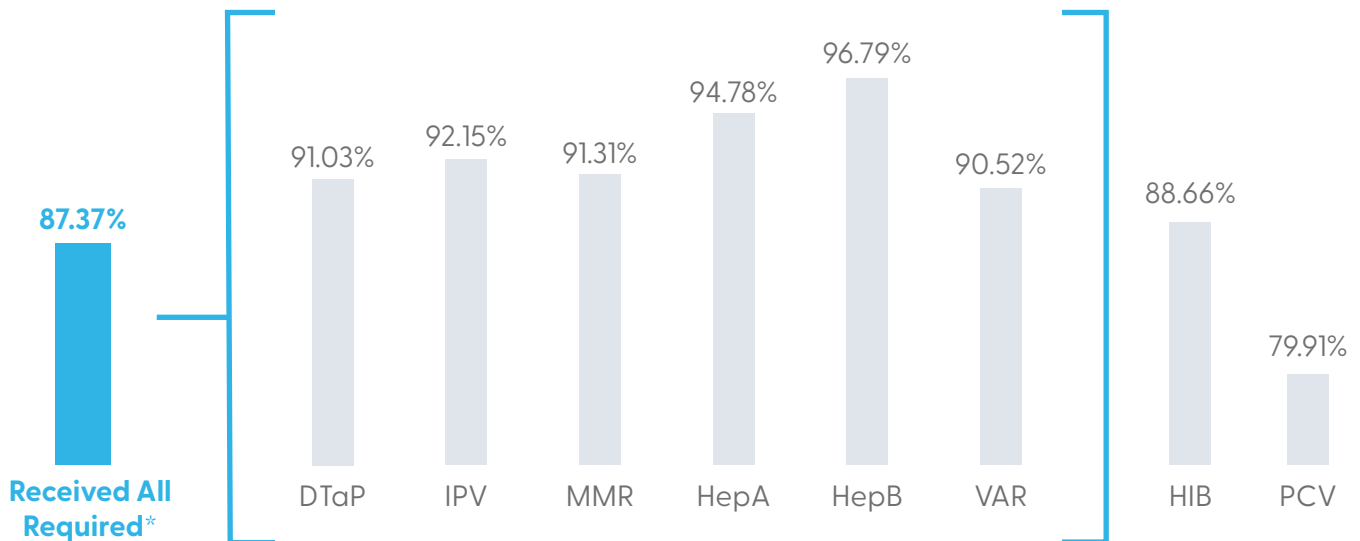
The Kansas Department of Health and Environment operates the "Kansas Kindergarten Immunization Coverage Assessment," which provides vaccination analysis among kindergartners between the ages of 5 and 7 on the first day of the academic year. A total of 56 school districts in Kansas are not represented by this data due to any one of the following: school district participation, student exemption (both medical and religious), and population suppression.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series is recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Academy of Pediatrics, and American Academy of Family Physicians as the primary way for parents to protect infant and early childhood health.

The CDC recommends this vaccination series to all states, as it provides infant and early childhood coverage for many vaccine-preventable diseases. Infants are at high-risk of damage, disability, or even death from these diseases. The only two vaccinations in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series not mandated by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) are the Hib3 and PCV4 vaccinations.

4:3:1:3:3:1:4 SERIES COVERAGE FOR KANSAS KINDERGARTNERS FOR 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR[9]

Received All Required*	DTaP	IPV	MMR	HepA	HepB	VAR	HIB	PCV
87.37%	91.03%	92.15%	91.31%	94.78%	96.79%	90.52%	88.66%	79.91%

*This is the actual percentage of all Kansas kindergartners in the 2021-2022 school year who have completed the required vaccines in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series.

Note: The official childhood 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series includes four doses of DTaP (diptheria, tetanus, and pertussis), three doses of IPV (inactivated polio vaccine), one dose of MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella), three doses of HepA (hepatitis A), three doses of HepB (hepatitis B), one dose VAR (varicella), three doeses of the HIB vaccine (Haemophilus influenzae type B), and four doses of PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine).

PERCENTAGE OF KINDERGARTNERS HAVING 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 SERIES COVERAGE FOR 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR[9]

■ < 60%   ■ 60%-70%   ■ 70%-80%   ■ 80%-90%   ■ >90%   ■ Data Not Available
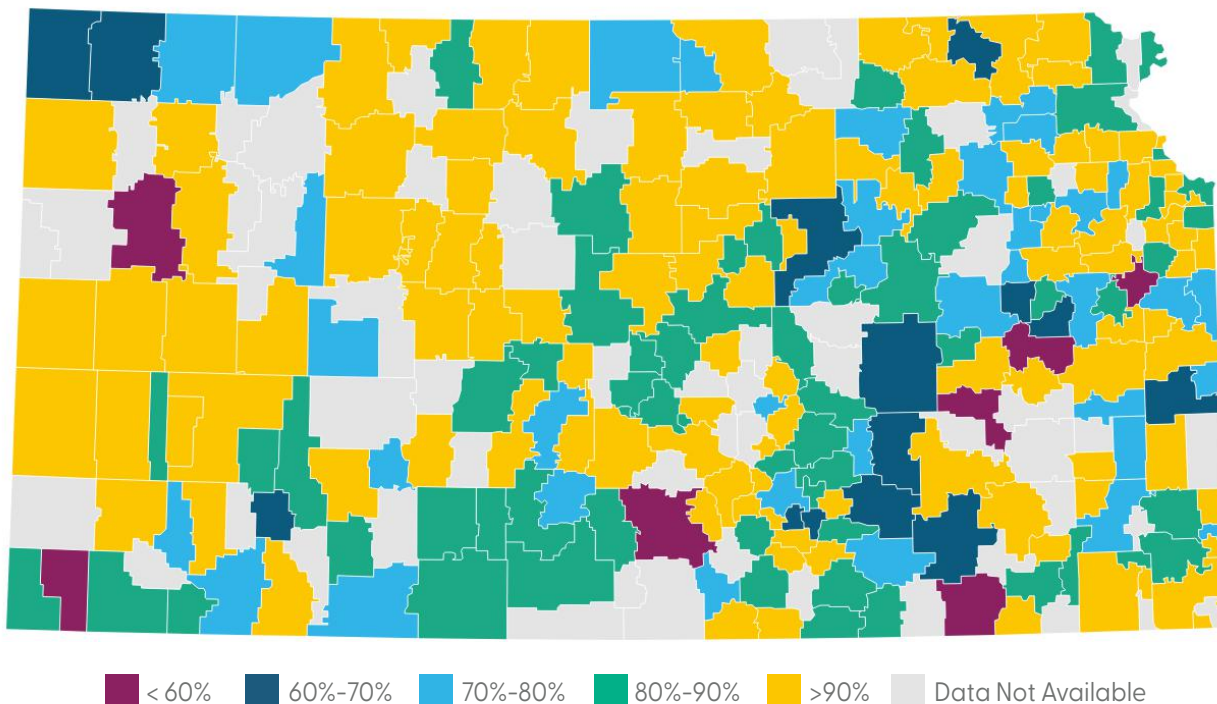
ANALYSIS

The majority of Kansas kindergartners are vaccinated with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, with 87.37% of kids in the state within the reporting group having all of the required vaccinations.

The trend depicts a slight decline in overall vaccinations, dropping from 89.9% (2019) to 87.4% (2021). KDHE mandates seem effective in ensuring vaccinations, as all mandated vaccines are above 91%, while the two non-mandated vaccinations (Hib3 and PCV4) are at 88.6% and 79.9%, respectively.

It's clear that Kansas can effectively administer and mandate most of the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, but can improve full vaccination rates by mandating the Hib3 vaccine (protecting kids from Haemophilus influenzae type B) and the PCV4 vaccine (protecting kids from pneumococcal bacteria-related infections).

CONCLUSION

This indicator's trend identifies the need for further investment, including the development of parent, family, and community education; implementation of outreach campaigns; addressing accessibility issues; and supporting proactive messaging to ensure high vaccination trends.

POLICY POINT

Current immunization requirements, exemptions, and procedures governing these requirements and exemptions continue to be discussed in the Kansas Statehouse.

Kansas law ensures most children in Kansas are fully immunized before six years of age, with medical and religious exemptions already available when necessary.

Uninsured Rates

This indicator tracks the percentage of Kansas kids (ages 0-17) without health insurance.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Kids' health depends on regular access to quality care. Health coverage plays a critical role in consistent access. A lack of health care, especially in childhood, increases the risk of life-long chronic conditions, shorter life expectancy, increased lifetime medical costs, and sicker families.

Healthy kids are more likely to enter school ready to learn, graduate high school, and become healthy, productive adults. Affordable health care access ensures opportunities for kids to receive important, time-sensitive services like doctor and dentist visits, immunizations, therapies, prescriptions, and coverage for hospital stays.

KANSAS CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE[2]
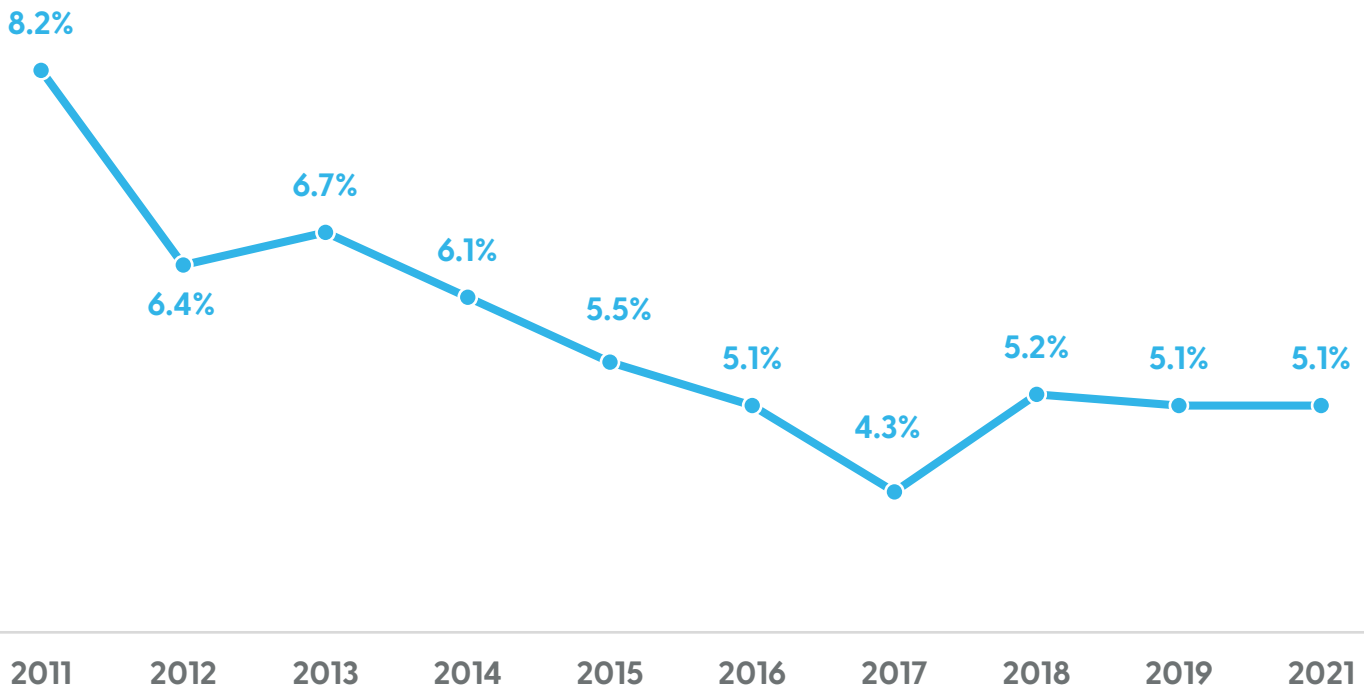
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
8.2%	6.4%	6.7%	6.1%	5.5%	5.1%	4.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF UNINSURED RATES AMONG CHILDREN[2]

Kansas	5%
United States	5%
Iowa	3%
Colorado	5%
Nebraska	5%
Arkansas	6%
Missouri	6%
Oklahoma	7%
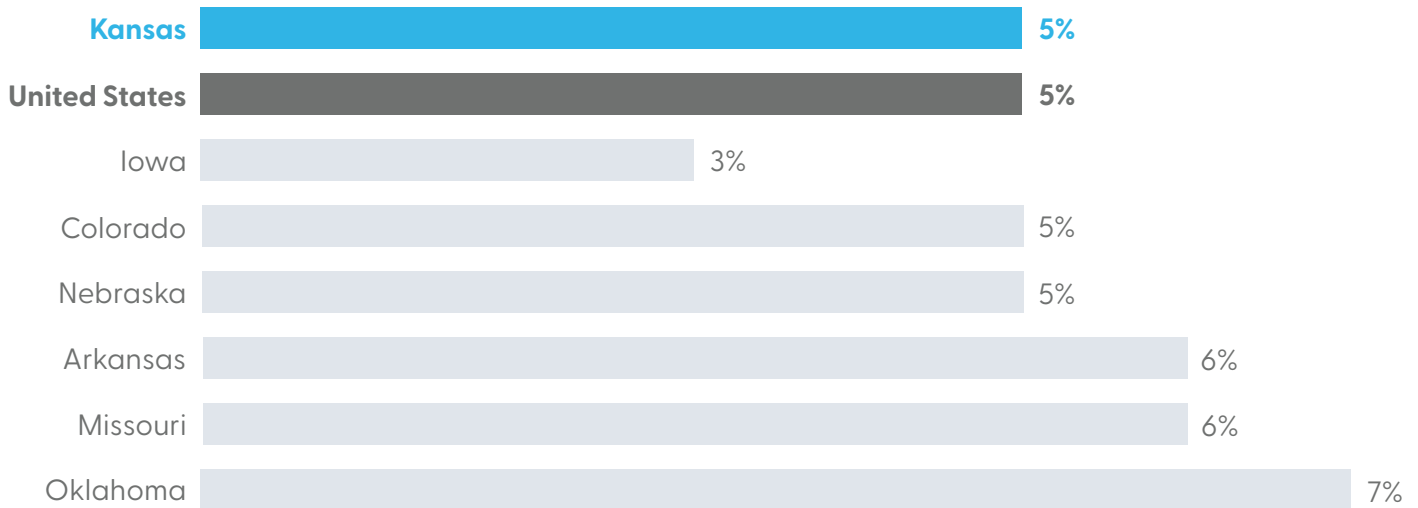
ANALYSIS

The uninsured rate for Kansas children (ages 0-17) has declined over the last decade, dropping from 8.2% (2011) to 5.1% (2021). However, the decline is not an unbroken downward trend, as Kansas saw an increase from 4.3% (2017) to 5.2% (2018). Since 2018, the rate has plateaued.

Kansas is near the national average (5.0% in 2021), but was one of 14 states that saw no change between 2020 and 2021 – all of which had not expanded Medicaid (called KanCare in Kansas).

CONCLUSION

The percentage of Kansas kids without health insurance has declined over the last decade, but Kansas policymakers can continue to reduce uninsured rates of children by increasing the likelihood that families can afford health care.

While expanding KanCare wouldn't directly increase eligibility for children living in low-income households, it would help their parents access health coverage. Research shows that children are more likely to be enrolled in health coverage if their parents are.

POLICY POINT

By **removing administrative restrictions** (like barriers to access state coverage depending on immigration status), **expanding KanCare,** **providing other forms of social and economic relief** (SNAP, TANF, WIC), **and reducing tax burdens** (parental tax relief), Kansas can decrease uninsured rates among children.

Medicaid/CHIP Enrollment

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment is the average monthly number of children (ages 0-17) enrolled in state health insurance programs. Medicaid refers to the national Medicaid program, known as KanCare in Kansas. The monthly number is the average of monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of a calendar year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Both state health insurance programs (Medicaid and CHIP) provide no- or low-cost health coverage to children in Kansas. KanCare provides health coverage to more than half a million Kansans and is jointly funded by the federal government. CHIP provides no- or low-cost health coverage to children in families that earn more than the eligibility cut off for Medicaid, but less than 250% of the current federal poverty level. CHIP is administered through the KanCare program.

KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE[8]
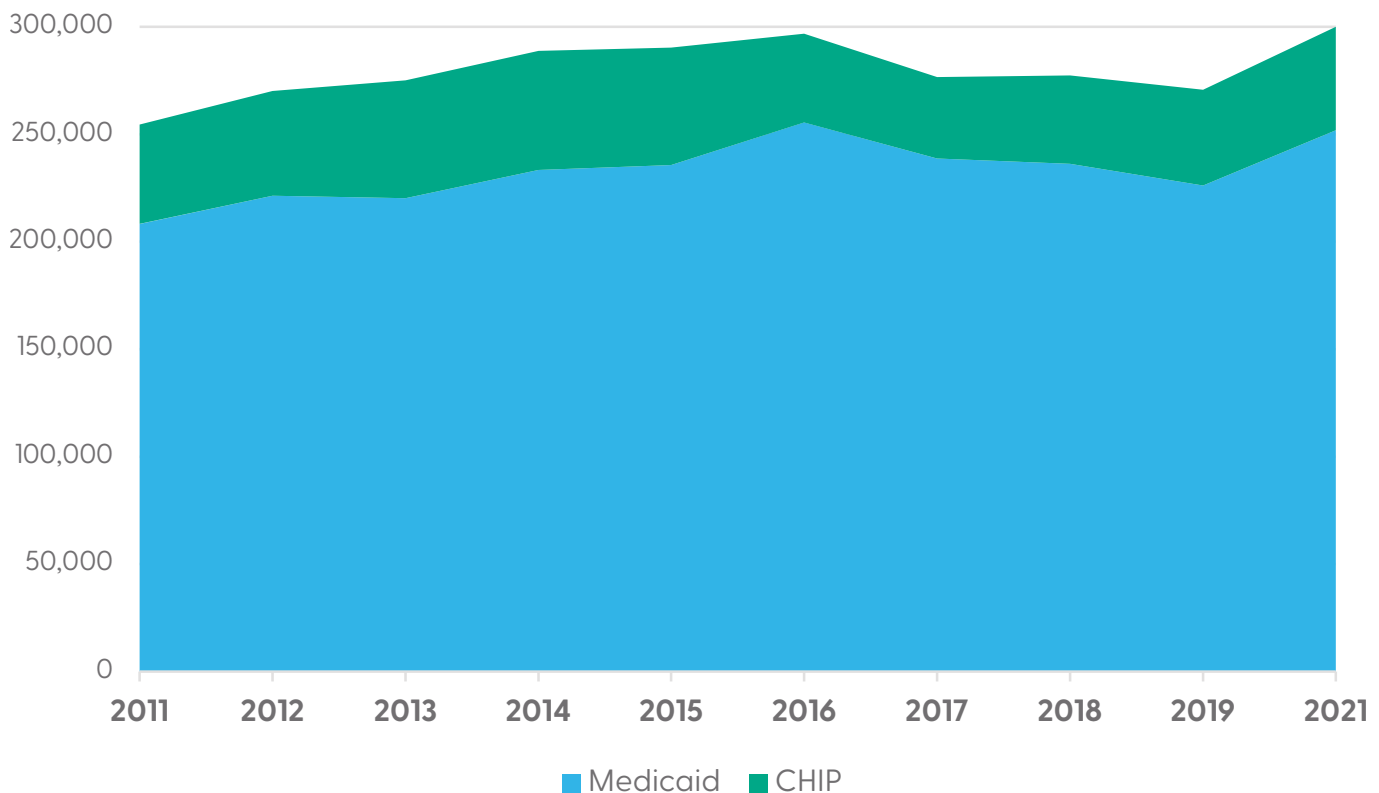
■ Medicaid ■ CHIP

Note: This chart shows the combined total number of Kansas children enrolled in either Medicaid or CHIP coverage.

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 2 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS

CHIP enrollment numbers have fluctuated since 2011, scaling up between 2012-2014, decreasing from 2014-2017, and steadily increasing from 2017-2021. Kansas had a peak of 55,469 (2014) and a low of 37,853 (2017) children enrolled in the last decade, with 2021 closer to the highest point at 48,071.

Medicaid enrollment numbers were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, causing a sharp contrast in trends since 2019. Kansas had a monthly average of 226,110 children (2019) on Medicaid before the pandemic, but now has 251,928 (2021). It's possible that enrollment will sharply decrease in 2023 after the COVID-19-related emergency orders end and eligibility redeterminations begin.

Since passage of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010, Medicaid enrollment has increased in Kansas. Kansas is one of 14 states that had a declining enrollment in Medicaid prior to the pandemic; the other 36 states all have expanded Medicaid and were seeing consistent growth throughout the same time period in monthly enrollment numbers from people who need health care. Recently, four other states have expanded Medicaid, which should change their enrollment numbers in a positive direction.

CHIP and Medicaid enrollees in Kansas are primarily located in the five most populous counties: Sedgwick, Johnson, Wyandotte, Shawnee, and Douglas. Full county enrollment counts for CHIP and Medicaid are found on page 92.

CONCLUSION

More children could benefit from CHIP enrollment, and further investment in the program can ensure more Kansas kids are enrolled in quality health insurance. While conversations surrounding Medicaid have been at the forefront of Kansas politics for years and 8 out of 10 Kansans support expanding the program (according to data from the Alliance for a Healthy Kansas), the Legislature has yet to pass a law doing so.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased enrollment numbers for Kansas children, but expanding KanCare can accelerate the trend and give more families access to health care when they need it, like to see a doctor when sick, get hospital care, receive routine immunizations, and more.

POLICY POINTS

MEDICAID: **Expansion of KanCare is the primary policy influencing the number of children enrolled in Medicaid. Kansas is one of 10 states that have yet to expand Medicaid.**

CHIP: **Opportunities exist to bring Kansas' CHIP program offerings in line with to other states, including re-examining income thresholds, allowing pregnant women access to CHIP, and extending coverage to families with immigration statuses.**
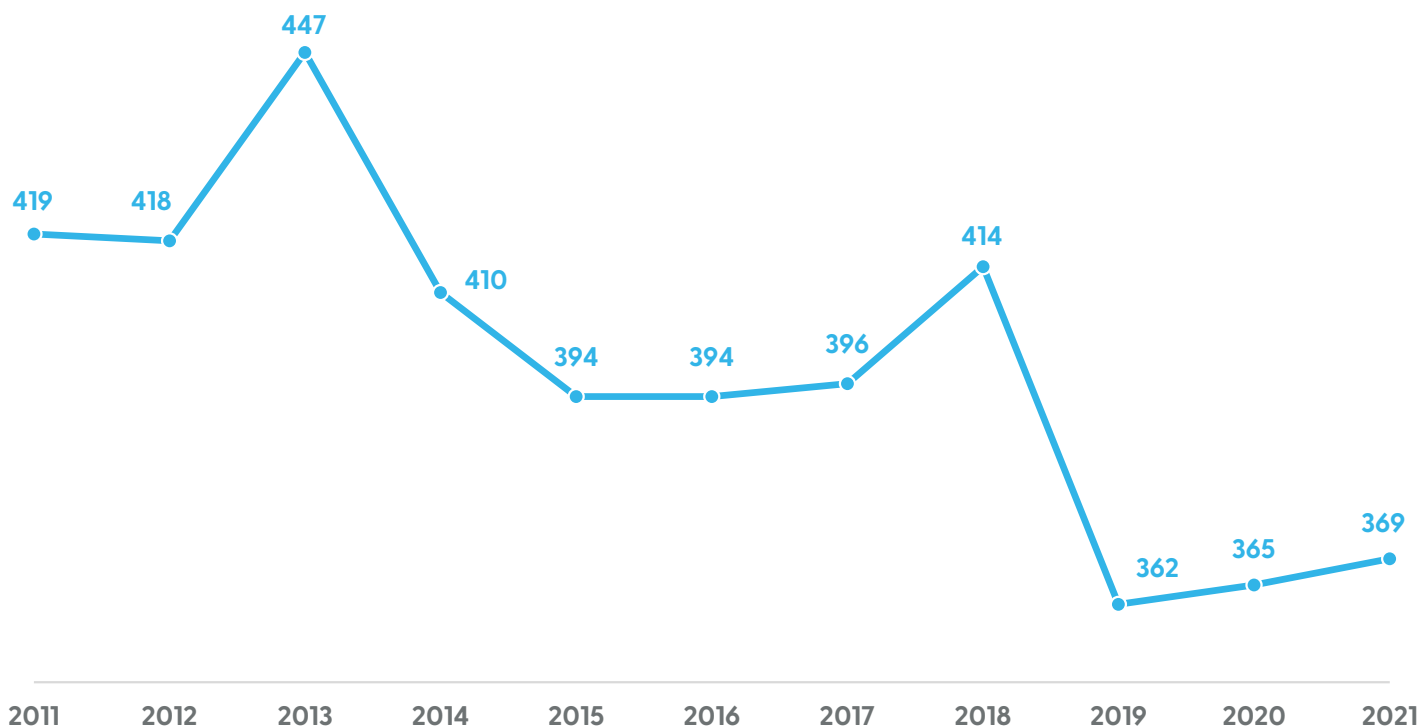
Child and Teen Death Rates

This indicator tracks the deaths of children (ages 0-17) from all causes.
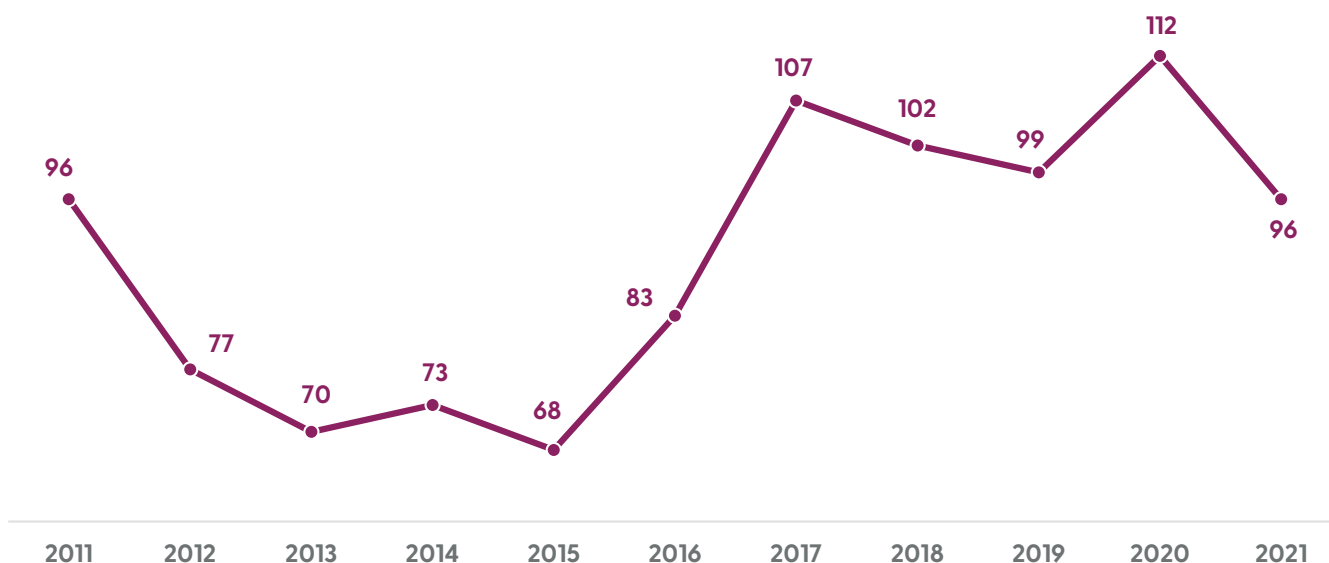
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Unintentional injuries — like motor vehicle accidents, fires/burns, drowning, falls, and poisoning — are the leading cause of childhood deaths. Notably, childhood death and injury rates vary based on a child's age, gender, race, and socioeconomic status. Policies that reduce financial barriers to safety devices, increase education efforts, and improve safety of the environment would help reduce child and teen death rates.

Child and teen death data is retrieved from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Office of Vital Statistics. It is also accessible through the Department's "Annual Summary of Vital Statistics Report."

TOTAL CHILD AND TEEN (AGES 0-17) DEATHS IN KANSAS[7]

Year	Deaths
2011	419
2012	418
2013	447
2014	410
2015	394
2016	394
2017	396
2018	414
2019	362
2020	365
2021	369

TOTAL VIOLENT TEEN (AGES 13-18) DEATHS IN KANSAS[7]

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
96	77	70	73	68	83	107	102	99	112	96

Note: "Violent deaths" include those caused by motor vehicle accidents, suicides, and homicides.

ANALYSIS

With the inclusion of pandemic-related deaths in 2020 and 2021, overall child deaths slightly increased from 362 (2019) to 369 (2021). Kansas also saw a slight increase in violent teen deaths over a two-year period, with 208 (2020-2021) during the pandemic and 201 (2018-2019) just prior to the pandemic.

Child and teen deaths by race and ethnicity correlate to their percentages of the population with the highest number of deaths being white children (59%) and lowest being American Indian/Alaskan Native (<1%).

CONCLUSION

Over the past several decades, advocates have worked diligently to decrease the number of children who die long before they ever should. Efforts to reduce childhood diseases, birth defects, premature birth, and pediatric cancer have led to a significant decrease in child and teen death rates. The child and teen death rate is an important bellwether for a community's overall health.

Another resource to aid our understanding of child and teen deaths is the State Child Death Review Board's annual report, which gives further insight into causes of death and prevention measures we can all support.

POLICY POINT

Expanding access to affordable health care (removing barriers to KanCare and private insurance); **investing in mental health resources and options** (988; increasing community-based mental health services); and **addressing the underlying causes of deaths** could reverse this troubling trend of increased child and teen deaths in our state.

Chapter 7

Data

The *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* requires collection and assessment of data at both the county and state levels. Chapter 7 includes the data tables for indicators seen previously with two sections: state- and county-level data tables. This chapter is meant to accompany analysis and context in the indicator chapters while also provide the opportunity to assess data not showcased in earlier chapters.

Not all indicators have data at both the county and state levels; only indicators for which county-level data was deemed relevant and appropriate have tables in both sections of this chapter. If you have questions on where we acquired the data and how you can access the data first-hand, view Chapter 8: Sources and Methodology.

TABLES

Demographic Indicators – State-level

Child Population (Age 0-17) (pg. 10)

Year	TOTAL	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2011	726,707	496,078	124,910	46,456	5,801	18,338	35,124
2012	726,595	493,161	127,061	46,327	5,625	18,831	35,590
2013	724,531	489,083	128,716	46,095	6,070	18,765	35,802
2014	722,716	485,282	130,412	45,704	5,953	19,125	36,240
2015	721,135	482,321	131,336	45,349	5,810	19,794	36,525
2016	717,590	478,363	132,001	44,587	5,699	20,178	36,762
2017	712,412	473,171	132,631	43,914	5,574	20,092	37,030
2018	706,593	467,410	132,772	43,481	5,470	20,261	37,199
2019	701,453	462,389	132,512	43,321	5,495	20,255	37,481
2020	702,969	461,132	134,353	43,216	5,471	20,572	38,225
2021	703,064	460,405	134,863	43,163	4,592	21,389	38,652

Child Age Group Breakdown by Race/Ethnicity (2021) (pg. 11)

Age Group	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
0 to 4	25%	26%	27%	24%	27%	27%
5 to 11	39%	38%	39%	37%	40%	39%
12 to 17	36%	36%	34%	39%	33%	34%

Demographic Indicators – State-level

Year	Children by Householder's Educational Status (pg. 14)				
	Not a HS Grad	HS/GED	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Graduate Degree
2011	11%	47%	9%	22%	11%
2012	12%	46%	9%	21%	11%
2013	12%	44%	10%	23%	11%
2014	11%	44%	10%	23%	13%
2015	11%	43%	10%	22%	13%
2016	10%	43%	11%	23%	13%
2017	10%	42%	11%	22%	14%
2018	12%	40%	11%	24%	14%
2019	10%	41%	11%	23%	15%
2020	-	-	-	-	-
2021	9%	41%	9%	23%	17%
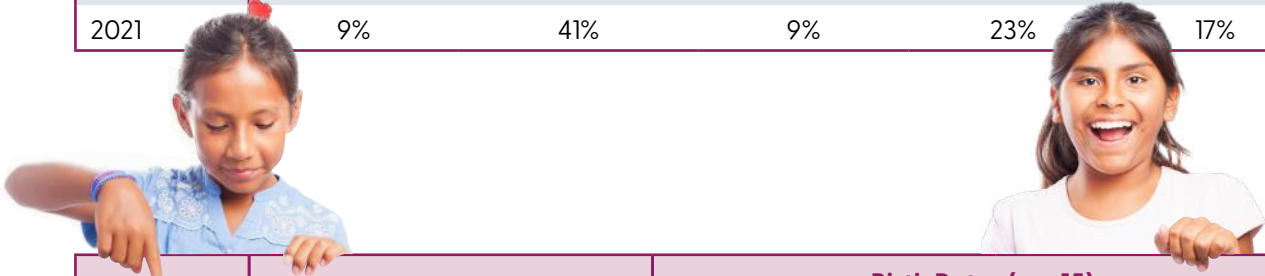
Year	Maternal Education – % of Birthing Mothers Who Have Not Received a HS Degree (pg. 14)	Birth Rates (pg. 15)	
		Total Birth Rates	Teen (Ages 15-19) Birth Rates
2011	15.6%	71.2	35.4
2012	14.6%	72.3	33.1
2013	14.1%	69.5	28.7
2014	13.2%	70.0	26.7
2015	12.7%	69.9	24.8
2016	12.5%	68.1	21.3
2017	11.9%	65.4	20.6
2018	11.7%	64.7	19.3
2019	11.5%	63.0	18.6
2020	-	61.1	17.5
2021	10.5%	61.0	16.1

Economic Well-Being Indicators – State-level

Year	Children in Poverty (pg. 18)	Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (pg. 20)	State and Family Household Median Income (pg. 22)				
			MFI	5-person Families	4-person Families	3-person Families	2-person Families
2011	19%	75%	$58,900	$72,272	$75,434	$66,050	$58,359
2012	19%	76%	$60,300	$72,739	$75,670	$66,829	$59,259
2013	18%	76%	$62,600	$73,503	$75,940	$66,881	$59,419
2014	18%	75%	$63,100	$73,565	$77,760	$67,331	$59,906
2015	17%	77%	$65,900	$74,286	$78,855	$67,992	$60,399
2016	14%	80%	$67,600	$76,291	$80,875	$69,643	$61,982
2017	15%	79%	$68,900	$79,551	$83,679	$71,736	$64,073
2018	15%	79%	$72,500	$81,765	$87,039	$74,740	$65,826
2019	15%	79%	$75,700	$84,756	$90,284	$78,038	$68,565
2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	13%	77%	$83,400	$94,658	$98,343	$83,174	$74,378

Median Family Income Broken Down by Race/Ethnicity (pg. 23)

Year	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2013	$62,600	$71,500	$38,400	$35,700	$57,300	$67,900	$50,100
2014	$63,100	$71,900	$36,400	$31,000	$41,500	$81,400	$40,500
2015	$65,900	$76,200	$38,200	$40,500	$45,100	$80,600	$44,500
2016	$67,600	$77,300	$42,000	$35,500	$40,900	$82,400	$60,300
2017	$68,900	$80,000	$41,500	$37,400	$27,500	$81,100	$55,900
2018	$72,500	$82,600	$46,000	$38,100	$35,900	$91,400	$50,100
2019	$75,700	$86,300	$46,300	$40,800	–	$76,300	$47,800
2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	$83,400	$93,700	$55,100	$50,600	$32,400	$102,100	$63,400

Economic Well-Being Indicators – State-level

Year	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 24)	Child SNAP Enrollment (pg. 26)		Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (pg. 28)		Children Living in Homes with a High Cost Burden (pg. 30)	
		Number	% of All Kids	Number	% of All Kids	Number	% of All Kids
2011	22.6%	136,110	18.8%	–	–	215,000	30%
2012	22.5%	137,120	18.9%	17,684	2.4%	198,000	27%
2013	22.3%	141,761	19.6%	16,328	2.3%	191,000	27%
2014	21.3%	139,092	19.2%	14,429	2.0%	190,000	26%
2015	19.2%	132,666	18.4%	12,779	1.8%	170,000	24%
2016	18.3%	123,081	17.2%	11,214	1.6%	150,000	21%
2017	18.3%	112,828	15.8%	10,578	1.5%	160,000	22%
2018	18.4%	103,282	14.6%	9,263	1.3%	159,000	22%
2019	17.1%	105,403	15.0%	9,644	1.4%	152,000	22%
2020	14.6%	95,192	13.5%	9,429	1.3%	–	–
2021	13.4%	93,083	13.2%	9,045	1.3%	139,000	20%

Education Indicators – State-level

| Year	Enrollment in School (pg. 34)			
	3/4-year-olds in School	% of 3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	% of 3/4-year-olds Not in School
2011–2013	36,100	44%	46,000	56%
2012–2014	35,300	44%	45,000	56%
2013–2015	35,300	44%	45,000	56%
2014–2016	36,000	45%	44,000	55%
2015–2017	36,600	46%	43,000	54%
2016–2018	37,200	47%	42,000	53%
2017–2019	37,900	48%	41,000	52%
2018–2021	35,700	46%	43,100	54%

Notes: Some numbers in this table are an average of multiple school years, and are rounded to the nearest thousandth.

Education Indicators — State-level

Year	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (pg. 40)	Kansas Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (pg. 42)	Basic Reading Proficiency for Grades 3-8 (pg. 44)	Basic Math Proficiency (pg. 46)		High School Graduation Rate (pg. 48)
				4th Grade	8th Grade	
2011	47.43%	-	-	90%	80%	84.8%
2012	48.68%	83.23%	-	-	-	84.9%
2013	49.51%	85.93%	-	89%	79%	85.8%
2014	50.03%	88.23%	-	-	-	85.8%
2015	49.97%	88.23%	80%	83%	76%	87.2%
2016	49.27%	87.77%	78%	-	-	87.2%
2017	47.95%	88.68%	74%	82%	74%	86.5%
2018	47.43%	91.72%	71%	-	-	87.2%
2019	47.16%	92.06%	71%	79%	71%	87.3%
2020	47.05%	93.93%	-	-	-	88.2%
2021	46.14%	93.08%	70%	-	-	87.9%
2022	-	-	-	75%	61%	-

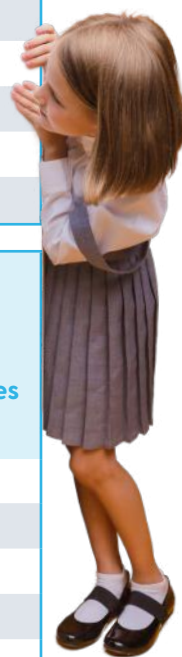| Year	Head Start Slots (Rate per 100 Children vs. Available EHS/HS Slots) (pg. 36)		Head Start and Early Head Start Funding (pg. 37)			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/At-Risk Programs (pg. 38)
	Early Head Start	Head Start	Federal Funding	Funded Enrollment	Cost per HS Slot	
2011	6.6	45.1	-	-	-	-
2012	6.3	43.1	-	-	-	49.8%
2013	7.2	39.8	-	-	-	49.6%
2014	6.6	43.4	-	-	-	50.4%
2015	7.5	43.0	-	-	-	50.2%
2016	8.3	42.2	-	-	-	48.7%
2017	10.2	46.9	$69,953,550	7,412	$9,438	52.9%
2018	9.9	45.9	$71,953,412	7,406	$9,716	57.3%
2019	9.9	42.8	$75,832,939	7,060	$10,741	60.8%
2020	10.0	42.7	$77,268,364	6,672	$11,581	63.4%
2021	12.2	41.9	$79,968,282	6,809	$11,744	65.5%
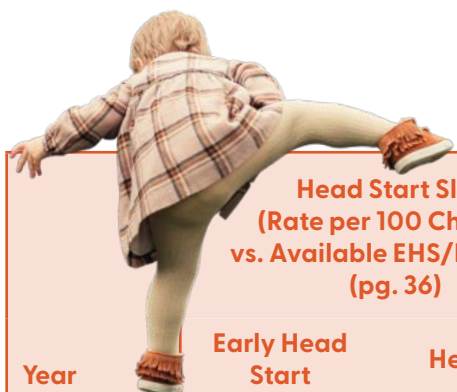
Health Indicators — State-level

Year	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care During Pregnancy (pg. 52)	Uninsured Rate among Children (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Coverage (pg. 62)				Child and Teen Deaths (Actual Numbers) (pg. 64)	
			Children on CHIP	CHIP % of All Kids	Children on Medicaid	Medicaid % of All Kids	Total Child	Teen (Ages 13–18)
2011	–	8.2%	46,225	6.4%	208,315	28.8%	211	96
2012	82.0%	6.4%	48,603	6.7%	221,444	30.4%	204	77
2013	81.9%	6.7%	54,806	7.6%	220,300	30.4%	216	70
2014	83.0%	6.1%	55,469	7.7%	233,382	32.3%	200	73
2015	83.7%	5.5%	54,624	7.6%	235,674	32.7%	198	68
2016	83.4%	5.1%	41,252	5.7%	255,529	35.6%	202	83
2017	83.4%	4.3%	37,853	5.3%	238,703	33.5%	231	107
2018	83.4%	5.2%	41,090	5.8%	236,189	33.4%	217	102
2019	83.8%	5.1%	44,674	6.4%	226,110	32.2%	211	99
2020	83.4%	–	–	–	–	–	233	112
2021	83.3%	5.1%	48,071	6.8%	251,928	35.8%	369	96

Year	Rate of Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (pg. 54)					
	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2016	6.5%	6.3%	13.0%	5.6%	8.2%	7.4%
2017	6.5%	6.4%	13.3%	6.7%	7.6%	11.4%
2018	6.6%	6.8%	13.9%	6.7%	8.1%	7.9%
2019	6.8%	7.2%	14.3%	6.6%	8.1%	9.7%
2020	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	6.7%	7.0%	14.2%	6.6%	8.6%	8.6%

Year	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (pg. 56)					
	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2017	5.0	6.7	12.7	8.5	4.6	–
2018	4.9	7.1	11.7	7.7	4.4	14.7
2019	4.7	7.1	11.6	7.3	3.1	13.8
2020	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	4.7	7.0	16.5	7.1	3.0	13.8

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2021) (pg. 18)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2021) (pg. 20)	Median Family Income (2021) (pg. 22)
	Under 100% FPL	100% – 149% FPL	150% – 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Kansas	**13%**	**11%**	**11%**	**64%**	**77%**	**$64,128**
Allen	25%	13%	13%	49%	71%	$50,794
Anderson	15%	13%	4%	69%	76%	$57,068
Atchison	13%	7%	15%	65%	84%	$57,445
Barber	35%	6%	5%	53%	73%	$56,344
Barton	21%	16%	11%	52%	83%	$54,236
Bourbon	18%	18%	16%	48%	63%	$51,355
Brown	19%	8%	14%	60%	73%	$52,446
Butler	13%	9%	8%	70%	68%	$71,826
Chase	7%	26%	12%	55%	81%	$57,415
Chautauqua	25%	18%	17%	40%	75%	$46,986
Cherokee	13%	24%	14%	49%	68%	$51,353
Cheyenne	24%	13%	9%	53%	74%	$49,281
Clark	15%	13%	8%	64%	72%	$58,699
Clay	8%	10%	10%	72%	78%	$59,343
Cloud	10%	25%	17%	48%	73%	$50,176
Coffey	16%	10%	18%	57%	73%	$64,991
Comanche	6%	3%	2%	88%	71%	$51,548
Cowley	17%	12%	19%	52%	77%	$51,699
Crawford	25%	13%	15%	47%	81%	$47,718
Decatur	21%	7%	15%	58%	92%	$49,062
Dickinson	11%	8%	12%	70%	72%	$60,693
Doniphan	19%	7%	5%	69%	83%	$59,400
Douglas	12%	10%	6%	72%	82%	$59,763
Edwards	10%	18%	18%	54%	62%	$40,896
Elk	17%	27%	15%	40%	83%	$45,405
Ellis	13%	8%	8%	70%	80%	$58,846
Ellsworth	15%	13%	14%	59%	78%	$59,368
Finney	18%	14%	15%	53%	76%	$62,157
Ford	17%	20%	12%	51%	70%	$67,105
Franklin	10%	10%	19%	61%	77%	$64,136
Geary	29%	15%	10%	45%	60%	$54,104
Gove	3%	13%	20%	63%	68%	$58,442
Graham	7%	31%	2%	61%	66%	$49,884
Grant	4%	6%	20%	70%	70%	$64,425
Gray	8%	8%	19%	66%	68%	$69,219

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2021) (pg. 18)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2021) (pg. 20)	Median Family Income (2021) (pg. 22)
	Under 100% FPL	100% – 149% FPL	150% – 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Greeley	22%	12%	14%	52%	73%	$65,448
Greenwood	17%	16%	19%	48%	76%	$50,157
Hamilton	12%	11%	13%	64%	67%	$61,066
Harper	22%	17%	11%	50%	72%	$49,103
Harvey	14%	18%	12%	56%	78%	$65,989
Haskell	13%	20%	16%	51%	52%	$66,245
Hodgeman	16%	3%	7%	74%	78%	$65,042
Jackson	15%	13%	10%	62%	77%	$54,623
Jefferson	9%	7%	15%	70%	69%	$73,702
Jewell	30%	10%	10%	50%	84%	$52,362
Johnson	6%	5%	5%	84%	76%	$93,220
Kearny	25%	14%	19%	42%	53%	$76,518
Kingman	17%	10%	13%	60%	82%	$58,917
Kiowa	4%	12%	8%	77%	75%	$55,600
Labette	17%	14%	11%	57%	75%	$49,185
Lane	10%	10%	6%	75%	92%	$61,506
Leavenworth	9%	4%	13%	74%	67%	$81,325
Lincoln	14%	22%	6%	58%	73%	$53,199
Linn	11%	11%	11%	67%	74%	$57,104
Logan	14%	15%	10%	61%	77%	$61,365
Lyon	13%	17%	10%	59%	81%	$51,420
Marion	7%	15%	27%	50%	80%	$56,983
Marshall	13%	11%	8%	68%	85%	$55,737
McPherson	8%	11%	13%	68%	72%	$64,853
Meade	11%	21%	2%	66%	66%	$68,909
Miami	6%	6%	6%	82%	77%	$77,550
Mitchell	12%	6%	22%	60%	76%	$59,001
Montgomery	27%	17%	15%	41%	72%	$49,251
Morris	14%	7%	22%	56%	81%	$53,808
Morton	18%	11%	15%	57%	66%	$57,476
Nemaha	8%	6%	7%	79%	82%	$68,755
Neosho	20%	10%	18%	53%	70%	$51,056
Ness	16%	13%	17%	54%	53%	$57,269
Norton	5%	11%	12%	71%	93%	$52,131
Osage	15%	7%	11%	66%	76%	$63,166
Osborne	15%	11%	5%	68%	85%	$52,866

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2021) (pg. 18)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2021) (pg. 20)	Median Family Income (2021) (pg. 22)
	Under 100% FPL	100% – 149% FPL	150% – 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Ottawa	14%	20%	3%	63%	80%	$58,366
Pawnee	12%	7%	12%	69%	69%	$54,004
Phillips	28%	6%	8%	58%	75%	$54,720
Pottawatomie	11%	6%	18%	66%	74%	$78,296
Pratt	11%	13%	19%	57%	82%	$58,506
Rawlins	14%	34%	6%	47%	69%	$49,823
Reno	13%	15%	16%	55%	75%	$52,121
Republic	18%	19%	3%	61%	72%	$50,131
Rice	15%	8%	13%	63%	83%	$58,384
Riley	15%	14%	12%	59%	68%	$57,144
Rooks	3%	14%	24%	60%	90%	$51,957
Rush	6%	14%	9%	71%	83%	$53,110
Russell	21%	8%	12%	58%	82%	$48,071
Saline	14%	12%	18%	56%	77%	$57,643
Scott	5%	29%	10%	56%	75%	$66,233
Sedgwick	18%	11%	13%	59%	74%	$60,540
Seward	19%	17%	14%	50%	73%	$61,897
Shawnee	15%	12%	10%	64%	80%	$56,625
Sheridan	3%	10%	7%	80%	78%	$58,786
Sherman	13%	9%	12%	66%	79%	$54,207
Smith	12%	10%	7%	71%	81%	$49,756
Stafford	12%	18%	18%	51%	71%	$52,542
Stanton	38%	9%	16%	37%	51%	$65,457
Stevens	13%	8%	35%	45%	69%	$64,368
Sumner	13%	13%	16%	59%	73%	$58,342
Thomas	3%	14%	7%	76%	85%	$61,169
Trego	11%	7%	4%	78%	80%	$56,619
Wabaunsee	5%	6%	16%	72%	71%	$72,031
Wallace	19%	23%	18%	40%	80%	$59,241
Washington	16%	6%	32%	46%	66%	$55,590
Wichita	12%	8%	8%	72%	70%	$58,549
Wilson	18%	14%	21%	47%	83%	$46,829
Woodson	17%	5%	9%	70%	82%	$41,706
Wyandotte	26%	19%	12%	43%	69%	$54,943

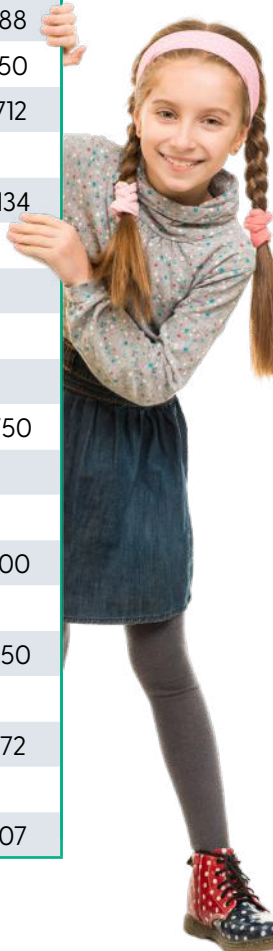# Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	TOTAL	2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
			State Median Income (2021) (pg. 22)				
Kansas	**$83,400**	**$74,378**	**$83,174**	**$98,343**	**$94,658**	**$92,590**	**$90,954**
Allen	$67,044	$60,735	$80,809	$80,433	$62,596	–	$138,092
Anderson	$72,202	$64,566	–	$69,852	$95,852	$115,417	–
Atchison	$70,398	$59,809	$67,217	$98,810	$72,750	–	$84,643
Barber	$69,904	$63,047	$71,406	$112,083	$155,469	–	–
Barton	$68,960	$68,854	$56,667	$69,563	$93,542	–	–
Bourbon	$64,090	$63,045	$63,793	$74,679	$91,759	$42,208	$26,220
Brown	$65,326	$59,632	$70,263	$70,125	$85,469	$74,583	$143,000
Butler	$87,407	$75,909	$93,365	$104,364	$87,215	$86,048	$114,792
Chase	$60,478	$59,620	$63,750	$90,893	$77,083	$45,885	–
Chautauqua	$51,375	$50,625	$44,167	$65,893	$60,000	$46,667	–
Cherokee	$63,604	$60,593	$70,769	$84,234	$75,500	$51,250	$75,000
Cheyenne	$66,215	$66,429	$65,208	$74,375	$65,500	–	$11,625
Clark	$66,750	$60,179	$97,917	$66,250	$98,750	–	–
Clay	$70,142	$64,161	$62,826	$54,717	$102,125	$98,000	$86,213
Cloud	$63,618	$58,021	$86,250	$67,891	$79,107	$59,198	$89,615
Coffey	$85,214	$81,250	$95,843	$94,213	$73,929	$79,453	$54,063
Comanche	$79,861	$71,696	$69,375	$103,125	$92,222	–	–
Cowley	$66,295	$63,750	$56,298	$83,932	$72,063	$87,639	$56,250
Crawford	$58,742	$51,717	$56,097	$71,739	$82,045	$69,612	$90,547
Decatur	$68,750	$67,404	$60,625	$73,092	$97,639	–	–
Dickinson	$71,895	$65,048	$67,261	$94,275	$97,171	$93,558	$123,599
Doniphan	$72,656	$62,070	$74,917	$85,536	$98,900	$63,750	–
Douglas	$95,268	$84,613	$100,325	$111,422	$104,320	$88,631	–
Edwards	$66,510	$73,182	$56,667	$51,917	$73,158	–	–
Elk	$62,188	$60,809	$62,500	$91,250	$76,250	$58,750	$133,750
Ellis	$78,844	$67,885	$86,844	$90,721	$89,799	$77,279	$96,848
Ellsworth	$77,292	$71,705	$87,868	$62,750	$66,250	$60,313	–
Finney	$75,255	$78,009	$62,762	$80,688	$83,152	$95,952	$51,675
Ford	$71,416	$64,522	$78,908	$76,641	$86,250	$43,802	$111,250
Franklin	$77,007	$76,550	$65,082	$88,971	$86,809	$83,917	$123,295
Geary	$62,648	$64,311	$47,242	$59,815	$93,377	$82,716	–
Gove	$70,980	$62,500	$75,500	$70,966	$96,250	$53,438	–
Graham	$54,189	$52,643	$63,750	$70,000	–	–	–
Grant	$77,500	$96,346	$56,250	$54,441	$92,333	$122,800	–

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	TOTAL	State Median Income (2021) (pg. 22)					
		2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
Gray	$84,844	$77,411	$82,824	$72,050	$88,750	$121,346	$100,962
Greeley	$73,125	$87,926	$61,250	$43,295	$113,542	–	–
Greenwood	$61,313	$66,250	$50,625	$56,667	$81,923	–	$82,778
Hamilton	$59,583	$55,500	$57,000	$65,167	$75,000	$177,961	–
Harper	$61,042	$63,047	$43,482	$65,809	$111,250	–	–
Harvey	$73,035	$68,095	$80,238	$79,609	$74,680	$71,235	$60,156
Haskell	$72,098	$70,781	$71,771	$64,688	$87,143	$74,063	–
Hodgeman	$82,721	$71,875	$111,500	$78,750	$87,667	$132,969	–
Jackson	$76,575	$67,121	$90,893	$93,438	$86,250	$79,531	$87,917
Jefferson	$88,287	$81,122	$104,327	$108,542	$93,382	$113,021	–
Jewell	$65,091	$62,019	$77,727	$34,239	$83,750	–	–
Johnson	$116,970	$100,233	$123,451	$146,735	$143,551	$141,914	$154,063
Kearny	$68,994	$78,516	$60,893	$108,472	–	–	–
Kingman	$66,352	$63,642	$59,034	$67,361	$126,172	$129,286	$114,444
Kiowa	$70,114	$66,183	$83,750	$109,375	$74,375	$47,188	–
Labette	$65,931	$61,188	$62,697	$91,406	$76,513	$64,868	$88,125
Lane	$75,833	$85,536	$65,500	$76,250	$95,278	–	–
Leavenworth	$97,028	$89,697	$96,482	$109,813	$104,144	$107,222	$223,750
Lincoln	$59,375	$55,819	$81,875	$58,500	$42,500	$93,036	–
Linn	$71,503	$58,594	$79,643	$74,357	$67,589	$109,563	$91,375
Logan	$76,725	$76,250	$60,227	$99,000	$94,792	–	–
Lyon	$69,379	$66,163	$69,234	$70,000	$76,302	$208,164	$150,083
McPherson	$77,267	$74,355	$68,920	$88,665	$110,781	$87,292	$89,250
Marion	$65,926	$65,000	$70,833	$62,356	$70,063	$65,750	$65,750
Marshall	$73,221	$68,584	$75,192	$83,900	$73,507	$110,000	$94,167
Meade	$76,875	$81,705	$65,450	$78,750	$81,912	–	–
Miami	$94,239	$80,500	$102,944	$113,750	$105,417	$94,081	$114,167
Mitchell	$61,619	$57,372	$54,036	$71,667	$70,694	–	–
Montgomery	$60,385	$55,603	$67,149	$75,373	$56,400	$72,063	$35,104
Morris	$69,063	$62,609	$97,250	$69,167	$92,083	–	–
Morton	$74,375	$62,292	$93,188	$75,250	–	$160,536	–
Nemaha	$87,546	$69,833	$81,667	$115,833	$100,652	$133,393	$197,537
Neosho	$67,310	$63,875	$72,580	$76,500	$63,828	–	$55,991
Ness	$84,224	$83,102	$96,563	$74,250	$87,813	–	–
Norton	$74,152	$57,500	$57,891	–	$111,157	–	–
Osage	$72,924	$66,810	$80,114	$87,344	$82,813	$86,625	$66,875

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	TOTAL	State Median Income (2021) (pg. 22)					
		2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
Osborne	$68,438	$58,352	$72,600	$72,143	$118,864	–	$91,250
Ottawa	$75,819	$62,689	$88,750	$83,750	$112,500	$85,714	$49,348
Pawnee	$73,423	$67,222	$83,797	$103,021	–	–	–
Phillips	$66,274	$61,050	$70,833	$71,313	–	$111,500	–
Pottawatomie	$89,142	$80,440	$78,365	$99,726	$127,600	$76,389	$107,614
Pratt	$72,367	$71,315	$56,172	$84,688	$81,071	$130,208	$82,092
Rawlins	$75,417	$62,500	$110,238	$81,833	$78,355	–	$82,857
Reno	$67,393	$58,259	$69,969	$95,110	$72,843	$62,647	$94,375
Republic	$69,701	$67,321	$67,422	$86,458	$91,250	$44,333	$183,125
Rice	$66,293	$62,913	$63,387	$93,000	$59,167	$89,630	$97,679
Riley	$76,786	$84,122	$56,087	$88,725	$95,977	–	$85,680
Rooks	$68,952	$66,250	$65,677	$67,107	$80,789	$106,445	–
Rush	$64,750	$61,707	$84,000	$99,643	$78,958	–	–
Russell	$67,635	$65,409	$58,032	$93,375	$71,429	$106,250	–
Saline	$73,420	$74,710	$66,985	$82,268	$73,482	$58,800	–
Scott	$64,750	$42,321	$103,882	$107,031	–	–	–
Sedgwick	$76,013	$69,782	$74,208	$87,568	$83,388	$90,206	$83,388
Seward	$64,668	$50,915	$64,036	$71,143	$72,083	$92,868	$93,750
Shawnee	$79,776	$71,403	$80,144	$88,962	$104,132	$106,797	$134,712
Sheridan	$96,471	$84,712	$95,625	$96,406	$81,667	$126,964	–
Sherman	$68,921	$68,955	$58,292	–	$142,188	–	$225,134
Smith	$68,472	$55,417	$83,214	$90,000	$111,328	–	–
Stafford	$72,688	$72,652	$75,114	$64,722	$126,094	$61,944	–
Stanton	$62,784	$63,580	$85,250	$55,588	–	–	–
Stevens	$64,948	$80,208	$61,354	$51,602	$60,976	$100,448	–
Sumner	$75,169	$65,694	$84,967	$88,712	$75,132	$96,917	$163,750
Thomas	$85,663	$74,145	$111,208	$88,977	$85,174	$118,125	–
Trego	$84,336	$81,616	$62,292	$96,563	250,000+	–	–
Wabaunsee	$79,754	$72,955	$90,185	$91,023	$91,354	$88,125	$70,000
Wallace	$83,125	$87,679	$67,500	$100,114	–	–	–
Washington	$64,205	$59,953	$64,167	$72,614	$61,250	$60,000	$100,150
Wichita	$78,861	$66,094	–	$78,861	$96,417	–	–
Wilson	$66,012	$68,261	$53,750	$73,068	$55,250	–	$83,672
Woodson	$67,557	$56,563	$54,375	$91,250	$90,781	$78,889	–
Wyandotte	$63,972	$59,125	$65,678	$71,714	$63,170	$75,833	$59,507

Economic Well-Being Indicators — County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 24)				Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2021) (pg. 26)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2021) (pg. 28)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Kansas	**18.4%**	**17.1%**	**14.6%**	**13.4%**	**93,083**	**9,045**
Allen	24.0%	22.4%	19.7%	17.1%	570	45
Anderson	21.8%	20.1%	15.7%	13.6%	202	8
Atchison	23.8%	21.0%	16.6%	13.1%	644	53
Barber	21.1%	20.7%	21.2%	17.6%	67	4
Barton	21.2%	18.7%	16.5%	15.6%	980	114
Bourbon	25.4%	23.6%	18.9%	16.0%	810	52
Brown	22.7%	19.2%	17.0%	14.1%	395	32
Butler	18.3%	16.0%	15.2%	12.1%	1,794	174
Chase	19.9%	17.1%	14.2%	12.2%	66	5
Chautauqua	26.8%	24.4%	23.2%	19.6%	147	8
Cherokee	24.2%	21.3%	19.0%	15.7%	960	50
Cheyenne	16.6%	15.0%	16.0%	16.0%	46	0
Clark	18.5%	17.2%	14.3%	12.6%	58	0
Clay	17.1%	16.4%	13.7%	12.9%	181	24
Cloud	19.5%	17.1%	14.0%	11.1%	296	44
Coffey	22.3%	20.0%	17.3%	13.8%	257	3
Comanche	14.9%	16.3%	12.8%	10.4%	34	1
Cowley	21.7%	20.0%	19.4%	15.4%	1,869	214
Crawford	22.8%	21.3%	20.4%	17.8%	1,842	141
Decatur	26.0%	21.8%	21.0%	16.7%	76	2
Dickinson	20.6%	18.7%	14.8%	11.2%	551	56
Doniphan	22.8%	19.6%	15.2%	12.6%	190	9
Douglas	16.4%	14.9%	14.4%	11.0%	2,227	279
Edwards	14.4%	14.3%	12.4%	11.0%	74	8
Elk	23.4%	22.9%	18.6%	17.0%	99	1
Ellis	16.2%	15.3%	11.5%	10.8%	517	46
Ellsworth	19.2%	17.1%	13.1%	13.8%	115	15
Finney	14.9%	13.1%	15.1%	12.2%	1,436	81
Ford	14.8%	14.5%	14.2%	11.2%	1,129	76
Franklin	19.5%	17.0%	15.4%	11.8%	698	61
Geary	20.6%	21.7%	23.6%	22.2%	1,330	82
Gove	18.0%	16.0%	12.7%	9.3%	39	2
Graham	19.3%	18.2%	16.1%	11.8%	51	0
Grant	11.5%	12.4%	14.2%	7.7%	282	15
Gray	13.3%	12.0%	8.4%	6.9%	62	4

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 24)				Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2021) (pg. 26)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2021) (pg. 28)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Greeley	17.3%	16.1%	16.6%	13.7%	14	2
Greenwood	22.0%	20.0%	17.6%	16.2%	227	22
Hamilton	15.8%	15.5%	11.5%	10.4%	61	4
Harper	20.7%	19.6%	17.7%	16.3%	184	12
Harvey	18.5%	15.4%	15.3%	12.5%	926	86
Haskell	14.2%	12.6%	12.0%	9.0%	74	2
Hodgeman	18.5%	17.6%	15.5%	12.7%	37	6
Jackson	18.9%	18.9%	17.3%	13.2%	340	42
Jefferson	18.3%	16.2%	12.7%	10.5%	344	29
Jewell	22.8%	21.9%	19.3%	17.7%	92	3
Johnson	13.3%	11.4%	9.6%	6.9%	5,939	1,025
Kearny	18.4%	18.6%	16.2%	14.7%	95	1
Kingman	17.8%	16.1%	14.0%	15.7%	174	3
Kiowa	16.3%	13.8%	12.6%	9.6%	56	2
Labette	25.3%	24.3%	19.9%	16.5%	961	121
Lane	19.9%	19.3%	15.8%	10.8%	36	0
Leavenworth	18.4%	16.5%	14.8%	12.0%	1,643	253
Lincoln	18.7%	16.3%	13.7%	12.2%	77	7
Linn	25.2%	23.0%	19.0%	14.1%	338	28
Logan	15.1%	14.1%	15.0%	13.7%	40	3
Lyon	17.8%	16.3%	15.5%	12.0%	912	84
Marion	17.8%	15.5%	12.7%	10.3%	234	19
Marshall	18.6%	16.6%	12.2%	10.6%	206	63
McPherson	16.9%	14.3%	11.7%	11.1%	545	12
Meade	16.7%	12.3%	11.8%	9.2%	85	6
Miami	17.5%	14.4%	11.9%	8.8%	684	121
Mitchell	20.8%	18.1%	14.3%	12.9%	133	11
Montgomery	25.2%	24.1%	23.8%	19.7%	1,629	122
Morris	19.1%	16.5%	13.9%	12.8%	153	17
Morton	15.6%	15.7%	18.3%	15.2%	57	2
Nemaha	16.9%	15.2%	11.2%	9.6%	203	14
Neosho	26.1%	25.8%	21.2%	17.4%	681	60
Ness	16.3%	15.1%	14.7%	11.2%	43	1
Norton	19.3%	17.5%	11.3%	8.5%	103	13
Osage	21.5%	20.8%	17.3%	13.5%	468	35
Osborne	20.8%	19.6%	15.7%	12.5%	93	7

Economic Well-Being Indicators – County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 24)				Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2021) (pg. 26)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2021) (pg. 28)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Ottawa	18.7%	17.2%	14.3%	11.7%	153	17
Pawnee	18.3%	15.6%	16.5%	14.3%	202	12
Phillips	19.3%	18.4%	19.1%	17.7%	102	22
Pottawatomie	15.6%	13.5%	11.8%	9.8%	474	47
Pratt	17.2%	15.5%	12.0%	10.4%	147	18
Rawlins	16.5%	15.1%	13.1%	15.2%	36	1
Reno	20.0%	17.9%	16.9%	13.7%	2,089	206
Republic	18.9%	17.7%	13.4%	13.9%	99	12
Rice	22.1%	18.7%	16.1%	12.7%	300	29
Riley	16.6%	16.4%	17.6%	14.5%	1,305	82
Rooks	17.1%	15.7%	12.6%	10.7%	109	7
Rush	16.8%	15.3%	12.5%	9.4%	123	5
Russell	16.7%	19.0%	17.9%	15.2%	260	14
Saline	18.7%	17.1%	16.5%	14.0%	2,061	267
Scott	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%	8.8%	81	3
Sedgwick	19.2%	18.3%	21.0%	16.3%	25,895	2,682
Seward	14.6%	14.4%	16.6%	11.7%	623	15
Shawnee	18.4%	16.7%	16.9%	13.9%	7,858	944
Sheridan	15.4%	12.8%	10.3%	9.1%	39	2
Sherman	22.6%	17.7%	12.9%	15.0%	160	12
Smith	23.1%	18.8%	13.1%	11.2%	73	15
Stafford	18.4%	15.8%	12.1%	11.6%	117	4
Stanton	17.2%	20.4%	20.6%	18.5%	33	0
Stevens	18.8%	18.6%	15.9%	11.3%	139	2
Sumner	19.4%	17.9%	19.0%	13.8%	882	77
Thomas	15.2%	13.1%	9.7%	8.6%	124	7
Trego	17.5%	15.7%	11.5%	10.1%	45	8
Wabaunsee	17.0%	14.7%	12.2%	10.6%	137	24
Wallace	20.6%	17.3%	16.0%	13.6%	28	0
Washington	21.2%	16.7%	12.0%	11.6%	68	12
Wichita	13.6%	11.3%	11.3%	13.8%	42	2
Wilson	24.7%	21.5%	20.1%	17.0%	396	17
Woodson	27.4%	24.3%	18.1%	15.3%	101	5
Wyandotte	22.9%	22.4%	25.3%	20.2%	10,801	547

Note: County-level data is not available for the following Economic Well-Being indicator: High Housing Cost Burden.

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Enrollment in School (2021) (pg. 34)		Head Start Slots (2021) (pg. 36)			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/ At-Risk Programs (2021) (pg. 38)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Kansas	**35,714**	**43,152**	**6,803**	**2,073**	**4,730**	**65%**
Allen	130	105	37	20	17	60%
Anderson	51	148	31	11	20	75%
Atchison	179	178	90	35	55	100%
Barber	58	19	0	0	0	100%
Barton	415	249	0	0	0	38%
Bourbon	128	232	53	24	29	67%
Brown	122	108	60	22	38	100%
Butler	814	1,260	68	0	68	55%
Chase	9	65	0	0	0	100%
Chautauqua	37	32	10	5	5	100%
Cherokee	140	342	71	26	45	50%
Cheyenne	27	44	20	4	16	50%
Clark	22	67	0	0	0	100%
Clay	102	185	79	33	46	33%
Cloud	165	101	67	37	30	67%
Coffey	74	80	12	7	5	100%
Comanche	13	10	0	0	0	100%
Cowley	407	447	147	0	147	77%
Crawford	410	414	144	44	100	63%
Decatur	28	53	27	9	18	100%
Dickinson	197	202	51	12	39	60%
Doniphan	23	104	11	11	0	75%
Douglas	1,066	1,266	101	29	72	18%
Edwards	35	4	0	0	0	100%
Elk	12	38	10	5	5	100%
Ellis	466	290	174	73	101	17%
Ellsworth	36	51	16	0	16	67%
Finney	634	761	209	60	149	15%
Ford	253	1,013	300	85	215	40%
Franklin	405	277	55	19	36	100%
Geary	954	710	0	0	0	100%
Gove	51	36	3	3	0	100%
Graham	23	18	32	12	20	100%
Grant	143	86	58	18	40	50%
Gray	33	157	10	0	10	100%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Enrollment in School (2021) (pg. 34)		Head Start Slots (2021) (pg. 36)			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/At-Risk Programs (2021) (pg. 38)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Greeley	20	17	0	0	0	100%
Greenwood	48	55	0	0	0	100%
Hamilton	61	26	0	0	0	100%
Harper	38	72	17	8	9	100%
Harvey	367	400	130	0	130	40%
Haskell	25	99	0	0	0	100%
Hodgeman	17	37	0	0	0	0%
Jackson	256	131	64	12	52	100%
Jefferson	107	331	40	21	19	83%
Jewell	16	24	0	0	0	100%
Johnson	8,441	7,608	449	161	288	59%
Kearny	47	110	0	0	0	100%
Kingman	121	88	0	0	0	100%
Kiowa	41	38	0	0	0	100%
Labette	193	293	65	20	45	64%
Lane	9	14	0	0	0	100%
Leavenworth	1,076	1,260	62	24	38	73%
Lincoln	47	20	0	0	0	100%
Linn	63	241	10	5	5	100%
Logan	83	27	25	8	17	50%
Lyon	415	347	137	52	85	89%
Marion	125	206	39	0	39	80%
Marshall	124	144	30	13	17	100%
McPherson	237	301	76	0	76	100%
Meade	45	63	0	0	0	67%
Miami	376	493	47	11	36	50%
Mitchell	63	125	0	0	0	67%
Montgomery	288	393	154	50	104	60%
Morris	52	89	0	0	0	100%
Morton	12	34	0	0	0	67%
Nemaha	191	133	30	11	19	100%
Neosho	230	347	35	20	15	75%
Ness	44	50	0	0	0	100%
Norton	52	34	44	7	37	100%
Osage	199	114	22	12	10	83%

Education Indicators — County-level

Location	Enrollment in School (2021) (pg. 34)		Head Start Slots (2021) (pg. 36)			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/ At-Risk Programs (2021) (pg. 38)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Osborne	28	34	0	0	0	100%
Ottawa	39	76	22	10	12	67%
Pawnee	24	53	0	0	0	100%
Phillips	38	72	0	0	0	50%
Pottawatomie	170	560	11	11	0	71%
Pratt	166	129	0	0	0	100%
Rawlins	43	18	22	6	16	100%
Reno	778	792	319	96	223	67%
Republic	80	47	26	10	16	100%
Rice	79	165	0	0	0	80%
Riley	713	643	138	15	123	55%
Rooks	150	12	8	5	3	100%
Rush	63	45	4	2	2	50%
Russell	135	67	29	12	17	75%
Saline	657	713	400	154	246	20%
Scott	7	42	12	6	6	100%
Sedgwick	5,894	9,142	497	159	338	75%
Seward	538	506	197	52	145	33%
Shawnee	1,779	2,846	353	66	287	53%
Sheridan	14	20	4	4	0	100%
Sherman	57	206	67	17	50	50%
Smith	37	53	0	0	0	50%
Stafford	119	35	0	0	0	100%
Stanton	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Stevens	13	109	0	0	0	100%
Sumner	299	265	90	24	66	70%
Thomas	21	171	57	21	36	100%
Trego	44	19	14	2	12	100%
Wabaunsee	36	83	0	0	0	75%
Wallace	32	4	15	3	12	0%
Washington	74	75	26	10	16	100%
Wichita	4	52	12	6	6	100%
Wilson	61	99	25	5	20	60%
Woodson	29	42	10	5	5	100%
Wyandotte	2,302	3,041	1,041	347	694	32%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2021) (pg. 40)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Kansas	**46%**	**70%**	**32%**	**70%**	**55%**	**36%**	**53%**
Allen	47%	60%	45%	38%	61%	43%	63%
Anderson	46%	67%	44%	71%	67%	36%	73%
Atchison	56%	63%	52%	76%	92%	50%	70%
Barber	43%	50%	42%	46%	57%	-	75%
Barton	59%	84%	47%	83%	86%	44%	73%
Bourbon	58%	77%	56%	78%	44%	44%	71%
Brown	52%	68%	46%	86%	73%	11%	63%
Butler	24%	28%	23%	34%	34%	12%	34%
Chase	34%	82%	30%	100%	100%	-	54%
Chautauqua	62%	68%	63%	86%	46%	-	55%
Cherokee	54%	68%	52%	91%	50%	71%	57%
Cheyenne	53%	91%	43%	-	100%	-	100%
Clark	54%	68%	51%	75%	-	-	70%
Clay	42%	75%	39%	75%	50%	33%	59%
Cloud	52%	75%	49%	76%	78%	50%	69%
Coffey	42%	49%	41%	50%	88%	38%	54%
Comanche	47%	73%	43%	-	-	-	69%
Cowley	66%	81%	60%	84%	58%	81%	67%
Crawford	58%	86%	50%	82%	68%	74%	75%
Decatur	47%	88%	43%	100%	50%	100%	70%
Dickinson	45%	61%	43%	61%	19%	55%	69%
Doniphan	31%	43%	28%	35%	70%	-	57%
Douglas	29%	47%	22%	54%	44%	32%	42%
Edwards	47%	58%	39%	60%	83%	-	67%
Elk	42%	15%	43%	50%	69%	-	70%
Ellis	37%	76%	31%	46%	40%	10%	69%
Ellsworth	19%	16%	21%	1%	38%	13%	34%
Finney	58%	66%	30%	68%	29%	61%	54%
Ford	77%	87%	38%	87%	86%	72%	69%
Franklin	45%	60%	44%	65%	54%	32%	61%
Geary	48%	53%	40%	58%	63%	57%	49%
Gove	34%	65%	32%	80%	-	20%	50%
Graham	48%	65%	46%	-	-	100%	70%
Grant	55%	64%	31%	38%	73%	17%	71%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2021) (pg. 40)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Gray	38%	71%	27%	71%	-	80%	42%
Greeley	52%	80%	42%	-	100%	-	-
Greenwood	55%	74%	53%	50%	67%	100%	64%
Hamilton	68%	87%	33%	-	-	-	60%
Harper	55%	78%	50%	50%	80%	75%	71%
Harvey	42%	63%	34%	69%	48%	37%	56%
Haskell	63%	83%	47%	100%	-	-	-
Hodgeman	33%	59%	31%	25%	50%	-	60%
Jackson	41%	62%	33%	83%	67%	62%	55%
Jefferson	34%	52%	32%	83%	71%	10%	49%
Jewell	51%	67%	47%	100%	100%	75%	100%
Johnson	22%	55%	13%	49%	31%	14%	29%
Kearny	58%	81%	36%	33%	50%	-	60%
Kingman	42%	71%	39%	75%	75%	14%	68%
Kiowa	40%	55%	38%	60%	67%	33%	50%
Labette	60%	72%	55%	90%	66%	64%	74%
Lane	56%	100%	52%	100%	-	-	100%
Leavenworth	27%	35%	22%	50%	50%	22%	39%
Lincoln	49%	75%	47%	-	-	33%	50%
Linn	51%	69%	49%	97%	63%	14%	67%
Logan	43%	95%	40%	50%	-	80%	58%
Lyon	54%	71%	41%	70%	59%	41%	66%
Marion	32%	41%	31%	28%	67%	7%	60%
Marshall	35%	56%	32%	73%	67%	57%	68%
McPherson	31%	50%	27%	49%	60%	35%	47%
Meade	54%	72%	46%	67%	-	40%	56%
Miami	33%	55%	29%	65%	22%	58%	59%
Mitchell	38%	58%	37%	63%	-	75%	63%
Montgomery	62%	82%	55%	90%	49%	56%	73%
Morris	45%	55%	44%	-	-	-	61%
Morton	45%	63%	38%	53%	89%	25%	49%
Nemaha	31%	60%	29%	56%	80%	33%	60%
Neosho	59%	78%	57%	90%	60%	47%	74%
Ness	52%	90%	39%	-	-	100%	50%
Norton	41%	63%	38%	80%	-	-	65%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2021) (pg. 40)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Osage	41%	50%	40%	70%	67%	17%	46%
Osborne	40%	78%	39%	33%	50%	-	100%
Ottawa	19%	37%	19%	29%	33%	33%	13%
Pawnee	50%	65%	46%	68%	50%	75%	66%
Phillips	40%	49%	38%	56%	100%	-	68%
Pottawatomie	29%	47%	26%	39%	83%	10%	49%
Pratt	43%	77%	37%	42%	25%	35%	56%
Rawlins	53%	92%	48%	100%	-	-	40%
Reno	53%	71%	47%	77%	71%	65%	70%
Republic	51%	72%	50%	67%	-	50%	53%
Rice	49%	65%	44%	58%	50%	-	62%
Riley	37%	62%	26%	73%	63%	32%	48%
Rooks	43%	62%	41%	70%	-	50%	62%
Rush	38%	63%	35%	36%	-	-	69%
Russell	56%	65%	52%	100%	89%	50%	82%
Saline	55%	79%	43%	74%	43%	47%	72%
Scott	39%	62%	29%	11%	76%	-	61%
Sedgwick	56%	76%	37%	81%	59%	51%	63%
Seward	74%	80%	46%	69%	67%	41%	58%
Shawnee	48%	70%	34%	75%	56%	20%	59%
Sheridan	33%	68%	28%	-	-	50%	79%
Sherman	46%	71%	39%	57%	-	17%	52%
Smith	43%	70%	39%	43%	100%	100%	85%
Stafford	53%	72%	45%	20%	85%	-	56%
Stanton	55%	75%	27%	100%	38%	-	33%
Stevens	57%	73%	35%	100%	80%	50%	73%
Sumner	42%	51%	40%	61%	39%	31%	47%
Thomas	40%	75%	33%	18%	-	20%	65%
Trego	32%	63%	29%	50%	-	-	75%
Wabaunsee	24%	31%	23%	100%	50%	-	38%
Wallace	31%	58%	27%	44%	-	-	44%
Washington	40%	91%	33%	43%	-	40%	67%
Wichita	41%	61%	26%	-	-	-	100%
Wilson	52%	54%	50%	79%	70%	-	71%
Woodson	54%	82%	52%	100%	75%	50%	75%
Wyandotte	73%	81%	46%	80%	65%	79%	63%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2021) (pg. 42)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2021) (pg. 44)	High School Graduation Rate (2021) (pg. 48)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten		
Kansas	**732**	**684**	**94%**	**70%**	**88%**
Allen	5	3	60%	67%	90%
Anderson	4	4	100%	74%	87%
Atchison	2	2	100%	60%	84%
Barber	2	2	100%	68%	83%
Barton	8	7	88%	66%	91%
Bourbon	3	2	67%	71%	95%
Brown	2	2	100%	69%	87%
Butler	22	20	91%	76%	90%
Chase	1	1	100%	77%	97%
Chautauqua	2	2	100%	66%	94%
Cherokee	8	4	50%	73%	87%
Cheyenne	2	2	100%	80%	94%
Clark	2	2	100%	83%	97%
Clay	3	2	67%	68%	90%
Cloud	3	3	100%	70%	89%
Coffey	4	4	100%	78%	95%
Comanche	1	1	100%	70%	95%
Cowley	13	13	100%	61%	82%
Crawford	8	8	100%	70%	87%
Decatur	1	1	100%	70%	92%
Dickinson	10	8	80%	77%	88%
Doniphan	4	3	75%	73%	96%
Douglas	17	16	94%	75%	85%
Edwards	2	2	100%	77%	90%
Elk	1	1	100%	65%	91%
Ellis	6	6	100%	83%	90%
Ellsworth	3	3	100%	83%	88%
Finney	13	12	92%	62%	87%
Ford	10	10	100%	56%	91%
Franklin	7	7	100%	71%	91%
Geary	12	12	100%	74%	85%
Gove	3	3	100%	72%	100%
Graham	1	1	100%	67%	81%
Grant	2	1	50%	54%	84%
Gray	4	4	100%	77%	99%
Greeley	1	1	100%	58%	91%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2021) (pg. 42)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd–8th Graders (2021) (pg. 44)	High School Graduation Rate (2021) (pg. 48)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten		
Greenwood	3	3	100%	82%	95%
Hamilton	1	1	100%	61%	100%
Harper	3	3	100%	66%	90%
Harvey	10	9	90%	71%	91%
Haskell	2	2	100%	66%	82%
Hodgeman	1	1	100%	82%	96%
Jackson	3	3	100%	75%	90%
Jefferson	6	6	100%	72%	93%
Jewell	1	1	100%	77%	100%
Johnson	111	111	100%	81%	92%
Kearny	2	2	100%	65%	84%
Kingman	3	3	100%	66%	89%
Kiowa	2	2	100%	75%	67%
Labette	11	9	82%	76%	90%
Lane	2	2	100%	67%	77%
Leavenworth	15	11	73%	75%	90%
Lincoln	1	1	100%	77%	88%
Linn	4	4	100%	65%	83%
Logan	2	2	100%	64%	95%
Lyon	9	9	100%	68%	92%
Marion	4	4	100%	75%	87%
Marshall	5	4	80%	79%	95%
McPherson	8	8	100%	71%	90%
Meade	3	2	67%	75%	92%
Miami	6	3	50%	79%	93%
Mitchell	3	2	67%	76%	94%
Montgomery	5	4	80%	69%	90%
Morris	2	2	100%	76%	92%
Morton	3	2	67%	78%	86%
Nemaha	4	4	100%	82%	98%
Neosho	4	4	100%	70%	85%
Ness	3	3	100%	68%	86%
Norton	2	2	100%	77%	82%
Osage	6	5	83%	76%	90%
Osborne	1	1	100%	84%	92%

Education Indicators – County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2021) (pg. 42)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2021) (pg. 44)	High School Graduation Rate (2021) (pg. 48)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten		
Ottawa	3	3	100%	75%	91%
Pawnee	1	1	100%	78%	85%
Phillips	2	2	100%	80%	92%
Pottawatomie	7	6	86%	82%	92%
Pratt	2	2	100%	74%	93%
Rawlins	1	1	100%	81%	87%
Reno	15	15	100%	67%	88%
Republic	2	2	100%	73%	96%
Rice	5	4	80%	71%	90%
Riley	11	11	100%	80%	87%
Rooks	3	3	100%	63%	95%
Rush	2	2	100%	70%	76%
Russell	4	3	75%	71%	89%
Saline	10	10	100%	68%	91%
Scott	1	1	100%	68%	91%
Sedgwick	100	94	94%	63%	85%
Seward	6	6	100%	48%	88%
Shawnee	34	32	94%	68%	88%
Sheridan	1	1	100%	74%	100%
Sherman	2	1	50%	64%	73%
Smith	2	2	100%	87%	83%
Stafford	3	3	100%	66%	83%
Stanton	1	1	100%	72%	94%
Stevens	2	2	100%	69%	91%
Sumner	10	10	100%	68%	90%
Thomas	3	3	100%	69%	90%
Trego	1	1	100%	74%	100%
Wabaunsee	4	4	100%	82%	94%
Wallace	2	2	100%	85%	100%
Washington	4	4	100%	79%	98%
Wichita	1	1	100%	76%	95%
Wilson	5	4	80%	68%	90%
Woodson	1	1	100%	77%	92%
Wyandotte	38	36	95%	52%	74%

Note: County-level data is not available for the following Education indicator: Basic Math Proficiency.

Health Indicators – County-level

Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2021) (pg. 52)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2021) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2021) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2021) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2021) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Kansas	**83.3%**	**8%**	**5.9**	**5.1%**	**48,071**	**251,928**
Allen	85.3%	10%	5.8	5.2%	639	3,259
Anderson	81.0%	4%	6.2	6.4%	206	779
Atchison	79.4%	8%	4.4	4.3%	229	1,527
Barber	90.1%	6%	12.5	1.7%	90	399
Barton	86.9%	7%	5.1	6.1%	587	2,771
Bourbon	72.1%	7%	7.0	9.2%	341	1,845
Brown	79.4%	6%	6.7	5.4%	183	1,061
Butler	89.6%	8%	5.6	4.8%	959	4,890
Chase	92.6%	6%	0	3.0%	32	143
Chautauqua	76.3%	13%	6.5	5.5%	63	381
Cherokee	80.9%	9%	8.2	6.4%	256	2,131
Cheyenne	79.8%	14%	0	9.6%	33	213
Clark	80.5%	6%	9.0	5.8%	35	155
Clay	83.4%	6%	0	0.6%	153	596
Cloud	83.4%	6%	14.8	3.5%	160	843
Coffey	85.5%	5%	0	3.8%	144	741
Comanche	86.3%	3%	0	6.4%	38	156
Cowley	77.6%	8%	6.5	4.9%	586	4,026
Crawford	80.5%	8%	5.8	5.8%	597	4,287
Decatur	74.7%	8%	0	12.9%	39	262
Dickinson	84.7%	7%	11.5	9.7%	354	1,595
Doniphan	89.3%	8%	8.0	9.9%	57	490
Douglas	87.7%	7%	5.4	3.5%	1,387	6,243
Edwards	77.1%	7%	6.8	6.4%	71	261
Elk	76.8%	10%	9.8	16.2%	34	277
Ellis	88.1%	7%	3.3	1.0%	362	1,624
Ellsworth	83.7%	7%	3.6	3.8%	64	393
Finney	74.8%	9%	5.8	8.4%	1,147	4,960
Ford	63.6%	7%	5.4	5.7%	1,011	4,984
Franklin	87.0%	8%	5.6	2.9%	457	2,206
Geary	62.5%	8%	5.7	5.5%	386	2,801
Gove	85.5%	6%	0	15.2%	56	203
Graham	77.6%	15%	17.5	0.0%	34	200
Grant	73.8%	10%	7.2	0.9%	182	968
Gray	81.4%	7%	4.8	12.2%	189	477

Health Indicators – County-level

Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2021) (pg. 52)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2021) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2021) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2021) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2021) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Greeley	71.8%	4%	11.5	3.8%	38	95
Greenwood	85.6%	12%	15.0	6.9%	80	628
Hamilton	69.4%	9%	5.6	7.1%	93	249
Harper	84.4%	6%	5.9	9.9%	104	546
Harvey	88.5%	9%	9.2	2.2%	660	2,733
Haskell	73.6%	5%	3.6	10.1%	156	389
Hodgeman	72.9%	11%	12.8	12.2%	29	107
Jackson	81.9%	8%	5.9	9.5%	208	1,297
Jefferson	86.9%	5%	4.6	1.5%	288	1,200
Jewell	76.6%	8%	7.4	3.3%	41	228
Johnson	89.8%	7%	3.9	3.7%	6,106	24,547
Kearny	85.1%	5%	3.2	13.7%	135	409
Kingman	88.9%	7%	5.5	5.4%	121	494
Kiowa	86.5%	5%	0	15.6%	61	216
Labette	66.9%	6%	2.4	6.4%	390	2,266
Lane	73.6%	8%	0	10.8%	29	143
Leavenworth	88.5%	8%	6.9	3.8%	811	4,773
Lincoln	90.1%	11%	7.5	1.2%	58	225
Linn	82.5%	7%	6.0	3.3%	181	897
Logan	83.0%	4%	0	1.5%	57	217
Lyon	89.4%	7%	7.0	5.4%	544	2,676
Marion	88.5%	8%	1.3	5.3%	221	834
Marshall	81.9%	9%	6.8	7.6%	153	740
McPherson	87.5%	6%	5.3	2.5%	488	1,692
Meade	74.7%	10%	11.2	9.8%	96	373
Miami	89.0%	6%	3.9	6.0%	452	2,044
Mitchell	85.7%	7%	2.8	1.0%	83	425
Montgomery	77.4%	8%	5.8	6.3%	536	3,717
Morris	80.6%	6%	0	4.1%	83	410
Morton	69.3%	12%	10.7	17.2%	42	272
Nemaha	87.2%	5%	2.9	3.9%	121	595
Neosho	79.1%	8%	10.8	10.9%	354	1,675
Ness	86.3%	5%	7.1	12.0%	48	193
Norton	69.0%	10%	3.7	11.1%	77	410
Osage	83.6%	8%	6.0	9.3%	243	1,220
Osborne	84.4%	5%	0	4.0%	51	301

Health Indicators – County-level

Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2021) (pg. 52)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2021) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2021) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2021) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2021) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Ottawa	87.2%	8%	17.7	3.1%	107	468
Pawnee	81.7%	6%	3.1	11.2%	119	506
Phillips	82.3%	7%	7.6	1.6%	62	312
Pottawatomie	83.3%	5%	6.7	1.9%	362	1,593
Pratt	89.6%	7%	11.3	5.6%	169	727
Rawlins	67.5%	7%	0	5.7%	75	157
Reno	80.7%	8%	4.3	5.9%	1,063	5,601
Republic	82.7%	4%	7.8	4.8%	109	339
Rice	83.7%	6%	5.8	6.5%	197	854
Riley	78.1%	7%	6.0	2.3%	544	3,069
Rooks	84.6%	8%	3.8	1.7%	101	382
Rush	80.9%	10%	0	0.0%	23	234
Russell	85.6%	7%	0	7.9%	80	608
Saline	83.6%	7%	5.6	5.3%	1,003	5,289
Scott	82.6%	11%	3.0	0.0%	113	427
Sedgwick	87.1%	9%	7.0	5.0%	9,131	56,460
Seward	66.7%	7%	5.2	6.6%	712	3,385
Shawnee	83.0%	8%	8.2	6.1%	2,843	18,224
Sheridan	86.3%	6%	0	6.1%	52	156
Sherman	66.6%	7%	5.6	3.2%	110	519
Smith	88.8%	7%	5.8	4.7%	71	276
Stafford	87.5%	6%	4.1	2.5%	106	349
Stanton	84.9%	5%	0	10.2%	67	190
Stevens	71.3%	6%	6.1	2.8%	148	531
Sumner	85.4%	8%	9.6	2.9%	362	2,071
Thomas	82.4%	8%	5.4	14.0%	172	510
Trego	79.0%	6%	0	2.6%	37	154
Wabaunsee	86.0%	4%	5.1	4.8%	91	442
Wallace	67.8%	12%	8.8	0.0%	31	136
Washington	87.7%	6%	5.5	2.8%	94	351
Wichita	75.8%	5%	6.6	6.0%	47	202
Wilson	92.1%	7%	2.1	1.5%	186	962
Woodson	78.1%	10%	0	7.5%	37	258
Wyandotte	70.3%	10%	7.2	9.2%	4,255	26,698

Note: County-level data is not available for the following Health indicators: Immunizations and Child and Teen Death Rates.

Chapter 8

Sources and Methodology

The *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* is a collection and analysis of secondary data and study findings provided by high-quality research and data institutions both in Kansas and at the national level. The Kansas KIDS COUNT© program, operated by Kansas Action for Children (KAC), neither designs nor implements primary research. KAC staff prioritize quality data collection and perform contextual analysis to create the most accurate product possible.

KAC strives to provide up-to-date and relevant data to create resources like this *Data Book*. Production of the *Data Book* requires months of collection, assessment, and analysis, resulting in certain trade-offs, as data is not always available and sometimes must be suppressed in parts of the state due to sample size or other data quality issues.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, analysis does not include "American Community Survey" (ACS) 5-year Estimates from 2020. As a result, the data collected primarily stems from ACS 5-year estimates from 2011-2021, creating a data gap in our assessment, which, through internal calculations, is replaced with an estimate in any trend-based analysis.

The data presented in different tables and graphs may not be comparable to each other. This project utilizes a variety of sources that use different sample sizes in their research and data collection methods. Data also originates from sources that apply various definitions to measurable terms, such as "family" versus "household." Statistics, including percentages and rates, may be calculated for certain populations based on different universes (individuals, households, family types).

A **percentage** is calculated by taking the number of items in a group, dividing by the total number of items in the group, and multiplying by 100.

A **rate** is the number of items in a group that generally falls in and out of a number (i.e., 1,000 or 100,000) that all belong to a certain category. Rates are determined by dividing the total number of items by the total number in the group. A rate is stated as the number "per 1,000."

DATA SOURCES

[1] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *American Community Survey*

The "American Community Survey" (ACS) is the main primary source for the *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book*. The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on an annual basis about the United States and its people. The survey includes annual data on demographic, economic, education, housing, and social indicators. The *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* utilizes the 5-year estimates provided by the ACS, which include data collected over a span of 60 months and county-level data for all 105 Kansas counties. The ACS samples data from more than 3 million households, with almost 2 million final interviews. ACS data can be found on the official U.S. Census Bureau website.

[2] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates*

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program provides health insurance estimates for all states and counties. At the county level, data is available on health insurance coverage by age, sex, and income.

[3] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*

The Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides single-year estimates of income and poverty for all states and counties. At the county level, data is available by age and income level.

[4] NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, *National Assessment of Educational Progress*

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the largest nationally representative and continuing assessment of American students and the United States education system. The study is based on various subject areas for elementary and middle school-aged children. The *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* uses results from mathematics assessments based on representative samples of both 4th and 8th grade populations in Kansas. Mathematics assessment data is based on annual test scores from Kansas statewide assessments. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2021 data was unavailable, so 2022 data was included.

[5] FEEDING AMERICA, *Map the Meal Gap*

The Map the Meal Gap program operated by Feeding America is an annual study of food insecurity estimates by age level for the overall population and children in every county, congressional district, and state. Feeding America is the largest charity working to end hunger in the United States. Data can be viewed through the online Map the Meal Gap portal and requested through Feeding America's data request form.

[6] KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) administers the state's governance of education, standards and assessments, special education services, child nutrition and wellness, title programs and services, career and technical education, and financial aid. KSDE collects and tabulates education data from all 105 counties
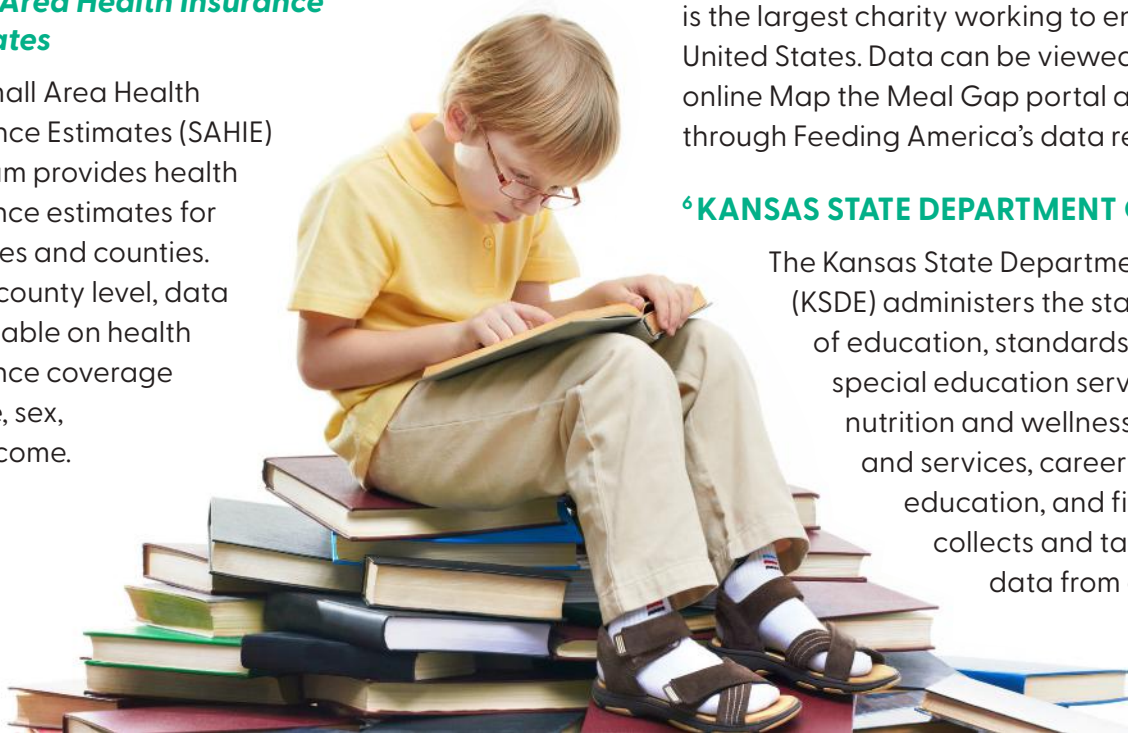
and 287 school districts in the state. KSDE is governed by the Kansas State Board of Education with day-to-day administration of the agency operated by the Commissioner of Education. Data from KSDE can be requested online or viewed in the Data Central portal on the KSDE website.

[7] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Office of Vital Statistics*

The Office of Vital Statistics at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) receives and preserves vital records for events (births, stillbirths, deaths, marriages, and divorces) that occur in Kansas. The Office maintains more than 10 million vital records, adding approximately 100,000 new records annually. Data from the Office can be reviewed through online dashboards on the KDHE website or requested through the RD-1 Vital Statistics form.

[8] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Division of Health Care Finance*

The Division of Health Care Finance at KDHE develops and maintains a coordinated health policy agenda that combines effective purchasing and administration of health care in Kansas. The Division operates and maintains vital health statistics data like enrollment numbers for insurance programs, including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Data from the Division can be viewed through online dashboards on the KDHE website and requested through the Restricted-Use form.

[9] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Division of Public Health*

The Division of Public Health at KDHE works to promote and protect health through collaboration with local health departments and other organizations across Kansas. The Division includes six bureaus, data from only one of which is used in this *Data Book* — the Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics. Data from the Division can be viewed through online dashboards on the KDHE website and requested through the data request portal.

[10] KANSAS DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, *Division of Prevention and Protection Services*

The Division of Prevention and Protection Services at the Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) provides a variety of services to children, families, and vulnerable adults. Services include collection, assessment, and dissemination of data on DCF-operated assistance programs. Data can be requested through Kansas Open Records Act inquiries made directly to DCF.

[11] KANSAS HEAD START ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Head Start Association (KHSA) operates and administers the Kansas Head Start and Early Head Start programs. The organization collaborates with KSDE and the National Department of Education to ensure quality Head and Early Head Start programs are available and accessible to Kansas children. Data can be requested directly through KHSA.

[12] CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, *National Center for Health Statistics*

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics compiles and maintains data on key public health-related indicators. The agency provides a database on vital statistics, death and birth rates, and other health-based data. Data can be accessed at cdc.gov/nchs.

METHODOLOGY

U.S. CENSUS DEFINITIONS

All definitions and explanations found in U.S. Census reports can be accessed on Census.gov.

Child is defined as those between the ages of 0-17.9.

Educational attainment derives from academic progress in "regular" schooling, such as graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a

person toward an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree.

Employed people are those who, during the reference week:

- Worked at all as paid employees; in their own businesses, professions, or in their own farms; or for 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member; or
- Didn't work, but who had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, child care problems, parental leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Family is a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people are considered as members of one family. The number of families is equal to the number of family households; however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because the family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

Family group is any two or more people (not necessarily including a "householder") residing together, and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A household may be comprised of one such group, more than one, or none at all. The count of family groups includes family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies.

Family household is a household maintained by a "householder" who is in a "family" (as defined above) and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all people living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and their relatives.

The **household** consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other groups of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all of the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either spouse or partner. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded. The number of householders is equal to the number of households.

Median income divides households or families evenly in the middle, with half of all households and families earning more than the median income and half of all households and families earning less than the median income. The U.S. Census Bureau considers the median income to be lower than the average income, and, thus, a more accurate representation.

Poverty levels use a set of income thresholds known as the federal poverty guidelines (also known as the federal poverty level, or FPL), which vary by family size and composition in order to determine who is in poverty. For more information about the federal poverty guidelines, see the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation's website, aspe.hhs.gov.